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BOMBAY 3

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 279 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT INDIAN MERCANTILE INSC. CO., LTD. (Estd. 1907) For Life & Fire. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD. BOMBAY 1.

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'Rawalpindi' Sunk: 'Essex' Strikes Mine

Germany To Intensify Mine Warfare

RAIDERS BOMB NAVAL SQUADRON

Japan Threatens Retaliation If Imports From Reich Are Interfered With

LONDON, Nov. 26.

THE Admiralty announce that the 17,000 ton armed merchant cruiser, "Rawalpindi", formerly a Peninsular Oriental Liner, was sunk.

It is feared all the officers and crew are lost, except seventeen.

20 MEN DROWNED

Twenty men were drowned when a pilot ran aground in the Mersey this morning.

ORDER FOR MORE MINES

According to cables received earlier, it appears that Herr Hitler has ordered the intensification of the new mine warfare. Munition factories are instructed to increase production of the latest type of mines

Naval Losses

Besides "Rawalpindi" the P. and O. steamer "Essex" (11,066 tons) has struck a mine and has been escorted to a port. Two Finnish ships have also been seized. On the German side, the 6,000 ton steamer "Fritzen" has run aground near the Dutch island of Schiermonnikoog, according to a report to the semi-official Italian News Agency.

INTENSIFICATION OF MINE WARFARE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26.

After studying the results of the first week of unrestricted mine warfare Herr Hitler has ordered its intensification, according to information from Berlin.

The Fuehrer flatters himself that he has put Britain on the defensive by mines which he regards as his most potent weapon at the moment.

Meantime, German Naval Yards are working three shifts daily turning out small mobile submarines as well as the larger twelve-hundred-ton type which Germany had hitherto neglected, and munition factories are instructed to produce in increased quantities the latest type of mines.—Reuter.

"ONLY REPLY TO BRITISH METHODS"

A threat to neutral ships is made in the newspaper "Nachtausgabe" according to the German wireless.

The paper says, that henceforth, German submarines can no longer be considerate when stopping neutral ships if they arouse suspicion.

The only reply to Britain's methods is total attack by Germany.—Reuter.

SHIP STRUCK BY MINE

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. refrigerator ship "Sussex" (11,066 tons) has reached a British Port escorted by tugs after having struck a mine.—

It is learned to-day that the London steamer "Hookwood" (926 tons) was sunk by a German mine on Nov. 23. Two members of the crew who were missing, landed at a north-east coast port. They stated that the ship sank in four minutes after the explosion, which wrecked the lifeboats. The crew held on to the wreckage until rescued.

The steamer "Sussex" is now docked. The damage is stated to be slight.—Reuter.

German Steamer Runs Aground

ROME, Nov. 26.

The German steamer "Fritzen (6,000 tons) ran aground near the Dutch island of Schiermonnikoog, according to an Amsterdam message to the semi-official Italian news agency.—Reuter.

"NO CASUALTIES"

LONDON, Nov. 25.

German aircraft carried out two bombing raids on British war ships in the North Sea on Saturday afternoon. Many bombs were dropped but no hits were obtained according to an Admiralty communique.

There were no casualties.—Reuter.

BR. SHIPS HIT BY GERMAN BOMBERS

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

The official German news agency claims that four British warships received direct hits when German bombers attacked a naval squadron about 560 miles from the German North Sea coast.

The announcement states:

"Unimpeachable observation shows that four British ships received direct hits. All German 'planes returned to their base in good condition despite heavy anti-aircraft fire."—Reuter.

Aircraft Over Orkneys

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Sirens sounded in Orkney Islands area to-day when a large concentration of aircraft was detected nearby.—Reuter.

CERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF 7 'PLANES

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

The loss of seven 'planes on reconnaissances in Western France yesterday is admitted by the official German news agency. Four 'planes seem to have been shot down in French territory, the Agency says, while two made forced landings, and a further 'plane is missing.—Reuter.

"Find Out How Those Polish Buffoons Feel Now"

SOVIET ATTACK ON FINNISH PREMIER

"Drawn By Provocateurs He Leads People Along Fatal Course Of Becks And Mosckickis!"

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.

Under the heading "A Buffoon Is Holding The Prime Minister's Post," the "Pravda" criticises M. Cajander, Finland's Prime Minister, declaring that he belongs to the school of M. Mosckicki and Col. Beck, and adds: "Let him find out how those Polish buffoons who lost their positions for ever, feel now."

Foul And Dangerous Game

The "Pravda" further declares: "Finland is being drawn by 'provocateurs' into a foul and dangerous game", and adds: "It is to be hoped that the Finnish people would not allow puppets like M. Cajander to continue steering Finland along the fatal course of the Becks and Mosckickis.

"Friendly Advice" From Berlin

HELSINKI: Germany has given Finland "friendly advice" to endeavour to reach a settlement with the Soviet in view of possible serious consequences if an agreement is not reached, according to reports from Berlin.

Diplomatic Measures

According to STOCKHOLM reports it is thought there that the Soviet is likely to adopt diplomatic measures this week aimed at securing a definite result of the questions at issue.—Reuter.

RUMANIA WON'T TAKE SIDES

Tatarescu's Assurance Regarding Foreign Policy

BUCHAREST, Nov. 26.

"For the moment there will be no change in our foreign policy," declared M. Tatarescu in a statement.

The presence of M. Gafencu as Foreign Minister is a guarantee that this policy will continue. We will loyally preserve our neutrality with regard to the belligerents and develop good feeling with the neighbouring states."—Reuter.

Finnish Ship Seized

HELSINKI, Nov. 26.

The Finnish ship "Britannic" (3,100 tons) has been seized by Germany in the Baltic, near the Swedish coast, bound for Gothenberg with a cargo of cellulose.—

The Germans have seized another Finnish Steamer in the Baltic, the "Antonh" (1,436 tons), which was proceeding to Amsterdam with a cargo of paper.—Reuter.

SWEDISH PROTEST TO GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 26.

The Government have protested to Berlin against the enlargement of German minefield in the Straits of Falsterbo.

The Swedish Admiralty states that the minefield has been enlarged, particularly in the north.

The German mines, therefore, are now within four sea miles of the Swedish Coast, the distance which Sweden has always regarded as marking her territorial waters.—Reuter.

GERMAN EXPORTS AND JAPAN

TOKYO, Nov. 25.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan could not acquiesce in the proposition to prevent exports from Germany to Japan. He added, that Japan would be compelled to take appropriate counter-measures if Japan's important interests were injured by Britain's action.—Reuter.

Stafford Cripps For India

Leaves London By Air To Study Congress Demand

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, NOV. 26.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS IS LEAVING FOR INDIA IMMEDIATELY BY AIR IN HIS PRIVATE CAPACITY TO STUDY THE INDIAN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONGRESS DEMAND FOR DECLARATION OF BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS WILL BE THE GUEST OF GANDHIJI AND PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

ALLIES & ITALY

ROME, Nov. 25.

Count Ciano's conversation with British and French envoys is featured with big headlines, though newspapers except the "Tribuna's" refrain from comment.

The manner of its presentation in company with dispatches regarding the Belgian Demarche to London and polemics on the responsibility of the sinking of the "Terukuni Maru" show that the Allies' decision is regarded decidedly unfavourable.

'The Tribuna' declares: "Even if reprisals are permissible from either party in a war, any measures damaging or drawing into conflict the interests of those outside it, are illogical."

The paper concludes declaring, "Italy as a great Power must defend her moral and material interests and cannot therefore remain indifferent."—Reuter.

"WE WON'T CONCEAL OUR LOSSES"

Chamberlain On Why Nazis Do Not Launch Mass Attacks

LONDON, November 26.

Mr. Chamberlain in a broadcast speech, after referring to his broadcast of September 3, said that after twelve weeks of war, he was speaking to them again happily with health and strength unimpaired and with full confidence in ultimate victory.

He assured the hearers: "We should not follow Germany's example of concealing our own losses and inventing non-existent enemy losses", and added: "We shall tell you frankly what is happening even when the truth is unpleasant and shall never refrain from publishing news except when it would be helpful to the enemy".

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "Hitherto the war has been carried on in a way very very different from what was expected. We need not attribute the reluctance of the Germans to begin a great land offensive or attempt a series of aerial mass attacks on Great Britain to their humanity. We had plenty of evidence that no considerations of humanity deterred them from any form of warfare they thought advantageous. They must, therefore, come to the conclusion that at present they would lose more than they would gain by such attacks and preferred to use methods which they thought could be employed without serious loss to themselves.—

The latest of these methods was the sowing of a new kind of mine indiscriminately in our home waters regardless of International agreements to which Germans had subscribed or the fact they were daily blowing up neutral ships as well as British thereby drowning or mutilating citizens of countries with which they were not warring. They hoped that by these barbarous weapons they would cut off our supplies from overseas to squeeze or starve us into submission. "You need have no fear that this attempt will succeed. We shall master the magnetic mine as we have already mastered the U-Boat. In the meantime, despite some losses our convoys are still moving steadily in and out of our ports and will continue to do so thanks to the courage and skill of men of our merchant navy and warships escorting them."—Reuter.

MASS ARRESTS IN BOHEMIA & MORAVIA

LONDON, Nov. 25.

FOUR HUNDRED ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA ACCORDING TO THE PARIS WIRELESS.—REUTER.

AMERICAN FLEET IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Mr. Edison, Acting Secretary of the United States' Navy, in his annual report advocates the retention of a major portion of the American fleet in the Pacific as there is afforded the maximum opportunity for tactical training.

Mr. Edison's technical reasons are supported by other and more important considerations, particularly the disturbed conditions in the Far East with the inability of the Allies to maintain strong naval forces there.

For many years, America has been opposed to splitting her Navy between the Atlantic and the Pacific with a preference to keeping it in the pacific for strategic reasons.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PENTANGULAR FINAL

NISSAR AND BANERJI IN DEADLY FORM

Bowlers Continue To Have Upper Hand At Brabourne Stadium

COURAGEOUS BATTING BY WAZIR ALI AND MERCHANT

(By JAMIL ANSARI)

MUSLIMS	(1st Innings)	.....	199
MUSLIMS	(2nd Innings)	(for 8 wickts.)	141
HINDUS	(1st Innings)	.....	159

Bowlers continue to have very much the upper hand in the final of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament, now being played at the Brabourne Stadium. And Amar Singh continues to bowl magnificently without luck.

Let Figures Speak!

Let figures speak for themselves. The Nawanagar and Lancashire League player followed up his pre-lunch analysis of

O	M	R	W
18	11	23	1

on Saturday with

O	M	R	W
22	7	24	1

yesterday afternoon when the Muslims went in on their second venture. And here's an interesting 'piece' of mathematics:—Amar Singh's final analysis for all the matches in which he has bowled in the Pentangular Tournament this year reads

O	M	R	W
145	43	276	6

Lion-Hearted Nissar

To those who aver that the bowler's job is something more than mere scattering of stumps, these figures certainly mean a great deal—indeed they constitute the *piece de resistance* of this year's Pentangular. Yesterday afternoon the Kathiawari again had the Muslim batsmen at his 'mercy.' In his 22 overs, not a single 4 was hit off Amar Singh and correctly speaking, Abbas Khan's neat on-drive for 3 in the Nawanagar bowler's fifth over was the only confident stroke made off the latter by any of the Muslim batsmen yesterday. Nissar—lion-hearted Nissar as C. B. Fry once described him—has so often opened our Test attack with Amar Singh and to such wonderful effect, that it was but fitting to see both covering themselves with glory in the same match—though this time on opposite sides. Bowling throughout the pre-lunch period with deadly accuracy—reminiscent strongly of the erstwhile 'batsman's-terror,' Nissar amply showed yesterday that though unavoidable 'circumstances' have pulled down his former bullet-speed at least a couple of pegs, his accuracy and spirits can still combine to make him a force to be reckoned with. The unavoidable 'circumstances' referred to are: Rigorous permanent service on the staff of what is reputed to be the world's slowest Railway (B. N. W. R.)—a strange experience for one whom Ellis the Australian wicket-keeper spontaneously recognized, four years back as the world's fastest bowler (with due respect to Harold Larwood and McCormick)—and the complete absence of a 'class' cricketing centre within a radius of 200 miles around the place where the Muslim speed-merchant has to stay for most of the year. Then of course there's also the question of 'ageing'; a fast-bowler's 'life' is as short if not shorter than that of a Derby winner.

S. Banerji

Mahomed Nissar

And Nissar too is definitely 'ageing,' as far as his speed and stamina are concerned. If in spite of all this he runs through the country's strongest batting side within just about 3 hours—it's nothing if not a glowing tribute to the "lion-hearted" bowler's lion's heart'! His final analysis of

O.	M.	R.	W.
20	3	52	6

great as it is, is the least part of his heroic performance. What strikes one as really "heroic" is the fact that Nissar gradually 'cowed' down and ultimately dismissed Amarnath and Vijay Merchant unquestionably the greatest batsmen of the country for insignificant totals, and amply showed that even to-day he can if he chooses get the better of our strongest batting 'talents.'

Vijay's Courageous Effort

Vijay Merchant's 32, however was a truly courageous effort at a time when his side badly needed runs. In partnership with Jagdale Vijay made a bold bid to pull the game out of the fire for the Hindus, but after their departure, Amar Singh alone of the remain-

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

Our Tabulated Adlets

½ Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted non-resident House-Surgeon Bachuali Free Eye Hospital, Parel. Apply Dr. M. K. Sathe, Honarary Secretary, before 30th November, 1939. 12531

Wanted F.R.C.S. (London) for a Mofussil Hospital. Apply for terms to Box 1423, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. FLATS TO LET

Two airy flats in Swastik House opposite Pathe Cinema, rents cheap. Apply on premises. Telephone: 26968. (12519)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To Let—Bungalow with ground and first floor at 12 Sleater Road with garage and compound for Hindus only. Rent moderate. Apply Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Bombay. (12501)

86. SHOPS TO LET

Shop with big facade, lighted, prominent. Business locality. 'Phone: 26403. (12524)

174. BOOKS

Vijaya Racing Guide Great Book, showing how to find winner. Never failing system, stone wall certainty. Rs. 5. King Co., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (12522)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Six Oil Expellers Anderson reconditioned, excellent order, from America Steamer arrived Rs. 5,500 each ex-godown or dock. Write Post Box 448, Bombay. (12526)

Soda Machines, Riley Double Pump, Double Generator, Washing Machines, Boiler, Vauxhall Machine, Gas Saver, Motors, Filling Machines, Water Tanks, Pumps. Ross & Co., 29, Gowalia Tank, Bombay No. 7. (12517)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

Indian Manufacturers wanting Agency in Burma may apply with samples and full particulars to the Associated Agencies, No. 135| 145, Fraser Street, Rangoon. (12512)

553. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted for a 100-Maunds-Distillery, a new or second-hand Copper-Coil, with or without joints. Write Bomanshaw E. Contractor, Santrampur, Reva-Kantha. 12532

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of OVERSEERS in the grade of Rs. 100-5-125-10/2-175 plus Rs. 30/- P.M. Motor Cycle Allowance and Sub-Overseers in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100 plus Rs. 5/- P.M. Cycle Allowance so as to reach the Undersigned before 23rd December 1939.

The intending candidates must hold either a degree of Civil Engineering of an Indian University or Diploma in Civil Engineering of the Engineering Colleges at Poona and Karachi.

Preference will be given to graduates in Engineering having atleast three years practical experience of roads and buildings, water supply and drainage works. One of the Overseers' posts is intended for a person with qualifications and experience in Sanitary Engineering.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Ag: Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
22nd November, 1939.
1455

ACWORTH LEPER HOME. MATUNGA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the post of a whole time Medical Officer in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200 plus Rs. 50/- for House Rent, at the New Leprosy Clinic at the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga. Post graduate work for not less than six months in the Pathology Department of a recognized medical institution is essential. Those possessing experience of work in a "Skin and Venereal Out-patients' Clinic" of a recognized institution will be given preference. The applicants must not be more than 32 years of age and should apply to the President, Acworth Leper Home, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 5th December, 1939, stating full name, nationality, date of birth, etc. together with the original certificates of the qualifications, character, post graduate work, etc.

The selected candidate will be required to do laboratory and other work and will be on probation for six months and subject to Municipal leave and Provident Fund Rules.

1460.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE

ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the members of the Association that an Ordinary Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held in the HALL of SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1939, Magshar Sudi 9th of Samvat, 1996 at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt and pass the Fourteenth Annual Report and also the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ending Aso Vad 30th of Samvat year 1995 of this Shri Mahajan Association Limited.
2. To elect 17 seventeen members of the Board of Directors for the Samvat year 1996.
3. To elect eight members of the Arbitration Committee for the Samvat year 1996.
4. To appoint Auditors for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of this Association for the ensuing Samvat year 1996 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
VENILAL N. PATWA,
Hon. Secretary.

Patwa Chawl, Moti Bazar,
Sheikh Memon Street,
Bombay 2, 28th November 1939.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Mnicipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th December 1939, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. V. D. Govindjee—Resigning his seat as a non-Councillor member of the Schools Committee; (b) letter from the Schools Committee reporting the vacancy caused on the Committee by the aforesaid resignation; and (c) election of a non-Councillor member on the Committee.
2. Interpellations.

3-8. Letters from the authorities of the (3) Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; (4) Dadar Sarvajanik Free Night School; (5) Married Ladies' School, Mahim; (6) Bharat Vyayam Shala; (7) B.I.T. Block Tenants' Association and (8) Yuwan Health Home—Applying for grants-in-aid of their respective institutions.

9-12. Letters from the authorities of the (9) Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association; (10) Blind Relief Association; (11) Married Ladies' School, Mahim; and (12) Girgaum Vyayam Shala —Forwarding annual reports etc. of their respective institutions.

13-14. Letters from the authorities of the (13) Nair Hospital Dental College; and (14) Girgaum Vyayam Shala—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning grants-in-aid of their respective institutions for 1939-40.

15. Letter from Mr. K. B. Joshi—Suggesting that a Municipal Marathi School may be named after Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye.

16. Letter from Mr. Yusufali Gulamhusein Surti and others—Requesting that a Municipal library and Gujarati School be established in the Khara Talao locality.

17. Letter from the Secretary, Primary Muslim League, E Ward, No. 2—Objecting to the housing of classes for boys and girls in the newly constructed school building at Mastan Talao.

18. Letter from the Convener, Care Committee, Bombay Women's Association—Regarding a suggestion for holding medical inspection of school children once in a year, etc.

19. Letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Olympic Associaion and Organizing Committee, IXth Indian Olympic Games—Applying for a grant towards the IXth Indian Olympic Games.

20. Letter from Mr. Chhotalal J. Ghia, Advocate, High Court—Claiming refund of certain excess wheel tax paid by his client Mr. Gulabchand Vanaji Shroff.

21. Letter from Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati—Suggesting that provision be made in Municipal Schools for educating the blind.

22. Letter from the Secretay, Konkan Prant Shetkari Sangh, Bombay—Requesting that a peon in the Schools Committee's Department be given the post of a teacher.

23. Letter from Mr. Hiralal Amritlal Shah—Applying for certain modifications of the conditions of the lease in respect of a plot in scheme 52, Worli Estate, leased to him.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

24. Regarding the report of Mr. J. A. Neale, Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, on the working of the Municipal Printing Press.

25. Regarding additional grants for the payment of certain grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Corporation.

26. Regarding rate to be charged for supplying water to Gymkhanas, etc.

27. Regarding an application from the late Chief Clerk in the Municipal Chief Auditor's Department for the grant of Municipal contribution to his Provident Fund.

28. Recommending additional grants to meet the charges incurred by different departments in excess of Budget grants for the last and previous years.

29. Regarding the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

30. Regarding the work of laying storm water drains, etc., in certain roads at Sewri-Wadala.

31. Regarding the question of permitting Municipal contractors to take water from roadside hydrants.

32. Recommending an additional grant for taking over by the Municipality the Halai Memon Library and Free Reading Room at Kambekar Street.

33. Regarding fee to be charged for admission to the "Refresher Course" for medical practitioners.

34. Regarding training of Medical Assistants in charge of Municipal Dispensaries in the treatment of leprosy cases.

35. Regarding revised fees prescribed for students attending the Seth G. S. M. College.

36. Regarding an additional advance of Rs. 10,000 to meet the expenditure for manufacturing slabs for footpath pavement.

37. Recommending transfers of Budget grants.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

38. Recommending sanction to the lessee of certain plots at Princess Street Estate, being permitted to retain certain unauthorized works.

39. Regarding encroachment on compulsory open spaces of certain plots at Suparibaug Estate.

40. Regarding the question of deleting the clause relating to insolvency from proviso (1) of the Standard Form of Lease, etc.

41. Regarding the question of handing back to Mr S. A. B. M. Husseini a certain plot at the corner of Dharamsey and Baloo Streets.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

42. Regarding the renewal of sett-stone surface of Carnac Bridge.

43. Regarding the work of realigning, regrading etc., the open channel from Dadar to Century Mills.

44. Regarding certain works to be carried out in scheme No. 60, Naigaum Estate.

45. Regarding extension and covering of the storm water channel from the loop of the harbour branch of the G. I. P. Railway to Mahim Creek.

46. Regarding plans and estimates for certain works in connection with the removal of surcharged condition of the sewers in certain roads.

47. Regarding the exchange of certain lands between the Municipality and the owner of the property at the junction of Dongri Street and Masjid Bunder Road.

48. Regarding the construction of a road, etc., behind certain plots in Schedule W land off Haines Road.

49. Regarding the widening of the carriageway leading to the Turner Sanatorium at Bhoiwada, etc.

50. Regarding the construction of sewers in certain parts of the north of the Island.

51. Regarding plans and estimates for carrying out certain works at the Dadar Purification Works.

52. Regarding permanent construction of a portion of Nesbit Road.

53. Regarding renewal of storm water drains in certain parts of the City.

54. Regarding the construction of an intercepting sewer at Worli.

55. Regarding the construction of a road along the Tulsi Pipe Line from Dadar to Mahim.

56. Regarding the cutting off of high lands in Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate.

57. Regarding control of hawkers in the vicinity of schools in the City.

58. Regarding renewal, etc., of drains in certain roads in the City.

59. Regarding the re-alignment of the proposed sewerage works for the Colaba and the Back Bay Reclamation areas.

60. Regarding the provision of additional inlets and outlets to and from the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

61. Regarding the laying of a water main along the western slopes of the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

62. Regarding a proposal for laying out for building sites the portion of the reclaimed storm water reservoir between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course.

63. Regarding the provision of a Burial Ground for Muslims at Worli.

64. Regarding the provision of benches and planting of trees along the footpath at the Marine Drive, the Hornby Vellard, the Worli Sea Face, etc.

65. Recommending that certain orders passed by the Corporation for the amendment of Section 279 of the Municipal Act in the matter of severance of water connections be rescinded.

66. Schools Committee's letter —Regarding the question of renaming the Municipal Mandvi Marathi Girls' School as Janabai Rokde Marathi Girls' School.

Letters from the Commissioner—

67. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of Malaria carrying mosquitoes detected in September 1939.

68-69. Forwarding copies of notifications regarding the election of (68) Mr. V. D. Govindjee from Ward No. 7; and (69) Mr. D. R. Gharpure from Ward No. 8.

70. Forwarding the Monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

71. Recommending condonation of the breach of certain Building Rules in respect of a building at Worli Estate.

72. Forwarding a quarterly statement regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.

73. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the 3rd quarter of 1939.

74. Reporting as to the causes of delay in disposing of certain applications for compassionate allowances, etc.

75. Government communication—Regarding the appointment of the Secretary of the Bombay Adult Education Committee.

76-77. Letters from (76) Mr. A. K. Alimahomed Gatarwalla, and, (77) Mr. B. G. Parelkar—Applying for leave of absence from the Meetings of the Corporation.

78. Letter from Mr. Soonderdas Morarjee—Requesting that leave of absence from Meetings of the Corporation may be granted to Mr. Jethmal Narandas.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

79. Regarding the question of fixing a limit for accumulations in the Net Premia Fund, etc.

80. Regarding measures to be taken to combat the prevalence of Malarial fever in the City.

81. Confirmation of the Special Committees' proceedings.

82. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

83. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Nanabhai N. Saher.

84-91. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For (84) considering the advisability of providing free meals to children of poorer and working classes attending Municipal schools during school hours; (85) payment of salaries, etc., to Municipal staff before the 10th of each month; (86) re-distribution of elective seats of the Corporation between all the wards; (87) fixing a minimum age for a candidate seeking election to the Corporation; (88) requiring the production of a birth certificate before a child is admitted to a Municipal School; (89) increasing the number of members on the Statutory Committees from 16 to 19, etc., (90) requiring that the Mayor of Bombay should be elected by the citizens direct and should hold office for the complete term of the Corporation; and (91) fixing the age limit at 18 instead of at 21 for the exercise of franchise by the Scheduled Classes.

92. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For providing lower second footboards to the coaches of the suburban electric trains of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

93-95 From Mr. S. S. Mirajkar —(93) Regarding the question of giving immediate relief to the textile workers thrown out of employment due to closing down of night shifts; etc., (94-95) for requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for (94) covering up all open channels and drains, and (95) paving footpaths in the northern parts of the City.

96. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh —For furnishing to the Councillors copies of Bye-laws framed under Section 461 of the Municipal Act.

97-98. From Mr. R. B. Raut—For (97) expediting the work of replacing the existing refrigerator plant at the Arthur Crawford Market with an up-to-date plant; and (98) undertaking extension of the Dadar Municipal Market for accommodating the squatters at present occupying the compound of the Market.

99. From Mr. K. N. Joglekar—For obtaining from the Commissioner statements showing the action taken by him in cases of petitions forwarded to him for disposal.

100. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For widening the western footpath at Warden Road.

101-102. From Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha—For (101) requesting the Tramways Company to provide benches at certain bus stands and (102) discontinuing the licences for putting up advertisemens, etc., on the walls of the Hindu Burning Ground at Queen's Road.

103. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh —For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of providing a park between Memonwada Road and Mohamedally Road.

104. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For expressing an opinion that the Schools Committee should entrust their orders for furniture to the Municipal workshops.

105. From Mr. Zulmiram J. Chowdhery—For providing cycle stands in Municipal markets.

106. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For providing a tiffin room and for putting up structures for shops on the plot reserved for the extension of the Municipal Head Office.

107-110. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—(107) for obtaining from the Commissioner a scheme for opening free Libraries and/or Reading Rooms in the City; (108) for discontinuing the printing of the Schedule of Pensioners in the Budget; (109) for laying down that every case of house collapse be reported to the Corporation; and (110) for laying down that fresh sanction of the Corporation be obtained for works sanctioned but not taken in hand within three years of the date of approval of the works.

111-113. From Mr. Devji Rattansey—For (111) providing a urinal in the vicinity of Maulana Abdul Gafar Khan Road at Worli; (112) removing the huts and sheds put up on footpaths in various parts of the City by wandering tribes; and (113) providing a public park in Ward No. 3.

114-115. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner; (114) on the feasibility of celebrating a Public Health Week under Municipal auspices; and (115) on the possibility of providing stations for upcountry buses in the City.

116-117. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For (116) introducing certain procedure in connection with Municipal Ward Elections; and (117) compelling licensed milk vendors and milkmen employed by them to wear a badge bearing the Licence number, etc.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th November 1939.
(1458)

STOCK-TAKING.

Our Office will remain CLOSED on 27th, 28th and 29th instant on account of stock-taking. POWELLS LIMITED, Bombay, 4. 1459

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1718 of 1939.

AMINABAI, widow of Yakub Haji Saheb Dina Patel ..... Plaintiff.

V/S.

(1) SADASHIV ANANDRAO, (2) FATMABAI, daughter of Yacub Saheb Dina Patel, (3) ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay, (4) HAJI ELIAS YAKUB PATEL ... Defendants.

To,
SADASHIV ANANDRAO, Esq., and
HAJI ELIAS YAKUB PATEL, Esqr.,
the 1st & the 4th Defendants abovenamed.

Dear Sirs,

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit for a declaration that the Will purporting to have been made by the deceased Yakub Haji Saheb Dina Patel on the 28th day of September, 1923, was revoked by the said deceased before his death, that the charity mentioned in the said Will has no claim against the property at Balaram Street described in Ex. C to the plaint herein under the alleged Will of the deceased, that the said deceased Yakub Haji Saheb Dina Patel died intestate, that the plaintiff is absolutely entitled to the said property at Balaram Street described in Ex. C to the plaint, for costs and for further and other reliefs. TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of December, 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon with all your witnesses and relevant documents and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1939.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master
MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1457.

Auction Sales

AN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at 6th Kamatipura Street, Bombay, with Quit and Ground rent, admeasuring about 46.34 Sq. Yds. bearing Collector's New No. 10594, New Survey No. 6193 and Cadastral Survey No. 686 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1508 and Street Nos. 13 and 15, New Street No. 10 will be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 30th November, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises of the property, under instructions from Messrs. Solomon & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Prabhakar Nana Rajooji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ramchandra Dhondoo, Luxmon Dhondoo and Changoonabai, widow of Dhondoo Dewoo.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the abovenamed attorneys, Spinner Building, Tamarind Lane, or from the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET, NEAR TWO TANKS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., under instructions from Messrs. Gulamali Noorani and Co., Attorneys for the owner of the property and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Shaikh Mohsinbhai Shaikh Haptullabhai, will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 30th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Quit and ground rent land with building at Temkar Street, admeasuring about 260 sq. yards, bearing Municipal Street Nos. 129 and 133, and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West, by Temker Street, on the North by the property of Jooma Hassan and on the South by the property of Masjid of Mahomedan Moosaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Goolamali Noorani and Co., Solicitors at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

THIRD WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily at 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 2 p.m.
WADIA'S
Epic of prehistoric days
KAHAN HAI MANZIL TERI
Featuring:
ILADEVI, RADHARANI, HARISHCHANDRA & SHAH NAWAZ
Directed by S. M. YOUSUF

DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES
IN 18 IMPORTANT CITIES—
MINERVA'S DIRECTED BY SOHRAB MODI
Pukar
17th WEEK
AT
MINERVA
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinee at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays
SABITA DEVI
In
AS YOU PLEASE
Directed by:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
4th WEEK!

12th WEEK
OF RISING POPULARITY
SHANTARAM'S ART CREATION
ADMI
PRABHAT'S SOCIAL SCREEN H.
AT
CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, 27TH NOV.

Delhi I—Programme

358.6 metres (836 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament running commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 5-30 Kumari Maya Sen. 5-40 A song recital. 6 News in English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Jail ki Dilchaspian. talk in Hindustani. 6-30 Shirinbai. 6-50 Master Nawal. 7 For Villagers. 7-45 P. D. Saptarishi. 8 The Home Beautiful. talk. 8-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-20 J. S. Chowdhury. 8-40 In the style of Shori. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 In English. followed by B B C news. 10 Nite-Club Boys. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 J. S. Chowdhury. 6-45 A Violin recital. 7 Lachhi Ram. 7-15 Shirinbai. 7-30 Sut Mind. 7-35 Master Nawal. 7-55 Kumari Maya Sen. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Musical Miniatures. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

9-10 to 10-30 and 11-30 a.m. to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.5 metres (590 kc/s)

6-10 to 7 and 10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For Countryside. 7 Inayathai Dheruwali. 7-15 Mahiya on the clarionet. 7-20 Pearey Lal Verma. 7-30 Less familiar aspects of well-known men of letters, talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Brij Bhushan Joshi. 8 Newar ki Jhankar. 8-10 Mubarak Ali Khan. 8-30 Poetry recital. 8-40 Popular songs. 8-50 Brij Bhushan Joshi. 9 and 9-20 As in Delhi. 9-30 Mubarak Ali Khan. 10 S A Melody on the Strings. 10-10 Inayathai Dheruwali.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Juthika Roy. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 In Gujarati. 8-25 S. D. Batish. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 In English. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 9-45 Mohammad Umar Khan. 9-55 A couple of choruses. 10-30 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament running commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

1 p.m. Marathi songs. 1-15 News in Hindustani. 1-20 Geets. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 2 Bombay Pentangular commentary by Talyarkhan. 5-45 Ranjit Roy and party. 5-80 News in Marathi. 5-55 In Gujarati. 6 In English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Sonibai Mulgaonker. 6-25 Gat Gouri. 6-30 Children's Hour (Marathi). 7 The Month in Indian film. review in Hindustani. 7-15 S. D. Batish. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Sonibai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 In Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Hats off, talk. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 In English, followed by relay of B B C news. 9-45 S. D. Batish. 10 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 10-20 Late news.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 10 and 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5-45 to 6-10 As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 6-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Thumris. 7-55 to 9-20 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Ken Mac and his Band. 10 Dunstan Roberts. 10-10 Ken Mac and his Dance Band.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 V. C. Vaidyanatha Iyer. 5-5 For Villages. 6-45 M. Balakrishna Iyer. 7-20 They Listen in. 7-50 V. C. Vaidyanathe Iyer. 8-45 Srimati Saraswati. 8-20 As in Delhi. 9-45 M. Balakrishna Iyer.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For Countryside. 5-45 For Countryside. 6-10 Manju Dey. 6-25 Radhika Mohon Maitra. 6-35 Birendra Nath Biswas. 6-55 Radhika Mohon Maitra. 7-15 The Mystery Box. playlet. 7-30 The Pantri Sangha. 7-45 March of Science, talk. 8-5 March of Science, talk. 8-20 Pankaj Kumar Ganguli. 9 Casualty Ward, story. 9-20 News relay from Delhi. 9-45 Tel Trangponic and his Blue Harmony Boys.

Calcutta II—Programme

47.58 metres (4,340 kc/s)

8 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Hindustani and Bengali songs.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,024 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Parnabati. 6-35 S. V. Joshi. 6-50 Hamara Panchayatghar. 7 Let us tell you a story. for children. 7-10 Parnabati. 7-25 Pagin, musical feature. 7-45 My First Speech. talk in Hindustani. 8 Music. 8-30 Parnabati. 8-35 S. V. Joshi. 8-48 Parnabai. 9 and 9-20 News relay from Delhi. 9-45 Music. 9-50 S. V. Joshi. 9-57 Parnabai. 10-10 A Chorus. 10-15 S. V. Joshi. 10-22 Parnabai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,422 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcast. 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil). 4-6 A playlet in Tamil. 4-16 Song story in Tamil. 4-30 Song in Tamil. 4-50 From His Majesty's Theatre. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 T. S. Venkatarama Sastry. 6-5 T. S. Venkatarama Sastry. 6-45 The Snake Charmer, Tamil. 7 Life's Pageantry. 7-50 Rasaleela. 8-50 A I R Artist, Veena. 9 They Sway Millions, talk. 9-20 News relay from Delhi. 9-45 V. Ramaswamy Iyer.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-15 Congregational Festivals, talk in Telugu. 6-25 Annadanam. play in Telugu. 6-40 Special announcements. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-50 Amoresque. 10-5 Schubert's Waltzes. 10-15 Samuel Kanakaraj.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe 20/9 December quoted.
Barletta Russo
South Australian 20 December quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 25.

Smoked Sheets Standard Pibbed per lb. closed.

Liverpool Cotton, London Silver and Gold Markets closed.

Co-operative Buying In N. Y. Cotton

BOMBAY AND DOMESTIC MILL SELLING

Market Quiet In Sympathy With Easy Stocks

Bombay, Nov 25

The New York cotton market was moderately active easing in sympathy with the Stock market and on less optimistic export outlook and the absence of outside support.

The market opened steady and declined on easiness abroad, Bombay and domestic Mill selling and increased December liquidation was absorbed by trade price-fixing on scale-down limits. Thereafter prices eased further on renewed local and New Orleans selling. Finally recovered on active trade and co-operative buying, local covering and light offerings.

At the opening December was quoted 3 points down at 9.65 and with increased selling prices declined to 9.55 which was the lowest level. There was fairly active buying and prices advanced to 9.75 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 9 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 9.54c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 9.82c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened unchanged with January 7.91. There was scattered buying and trade calling which met hedging and Bombay selling. Early business was mixed and subsequently hedging met trade calling. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 7.31d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was fairly steady. Uppers futures advanced 8 points and Giza futures closed 1 point up to 3 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was weak on heavy realising. Sakels declined 62 to 72 points and Ashmouni futures closed 56 to 47 points down.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state:—

"The Bombay cotton market experienced violent fluctuations and reached a further high level of prices, since we wrote our last review. The highest rate for Broach April/May was Rs. 260 (November 23) and the lowest Rs. 220 1/2 (November 14). After the cheering advance witnessed during the Divali days, the market reacted on heavy profit-taking and straddle selling. This reaction, however, was only short-lived and feverish activity again pervaded the market. There was frenzied buying by speculators and Option-dealers in view of the firmer tendency of Calcutta Jute and reports of large Government orders for Khaki cloth received by the Indian Mills. As prices have soared up so rapidly, it is feared in some quarters that Government might take some action to check rash speculation and this fear appears to exert a somewhat restraining influence upon operators. The New York market rallied on considerable price fixations and expectations that the exports and domestic consumption will exceed supply, resulting in tightness later in the season. At the advance, however, the demand tapered off and the market is reported to be hesitant. The American Ginning Report published on November 20 showed 10,582,000 bales ginned up to the 14th November against 10,752,000 bales at the same time last year. The Liverpool market registered a sharp rise due to speculative buying and trade-calling. Reports of cancellation of December freight and rumours that two Cotton ships were sunk also afforded support to the market."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (3 p.m.)	9.75+07
New York December lowest (12-5 p.m.)	9.55—13
Liverpool January highest	7.12+11
Liverpool January lowest	6.95—06

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Liquidation over. Trade buyers. Market steadier.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 25.

October	
December	9.61/9.61
January	9.56/9.56
March	9.43/9.43
May	9.20/9.20
July	8.92/8.92
Middling Spot	9.82 nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 25.

October	
December	9.71
January	9.64
March	9.55
Middling Spot	9.75 nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 25.

	Bales
Day's Receipt at al U. S. Ports	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

Large Piecegoods Imports From Japan

DROP IN U. K. ARRIVALS

Figures For September

The Sea-Borne Trade Returns for the month of September disclose a slight falling off in the importations of cotton yarn into British India, and a small increase in the volume of cotton piecegoods imports as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year.

COTTON YARN

The aggregate imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 3.1 million lbs. as against 3.2 million lbs. in September last year. Although Japan increased her sendings by 1.2 million lbs. to 2.3 million lbs., this was more than offset by the fall in shipments from China and the United Kingdom, which amounted to 528,000 lbs., and 233,000 lbs. as compared with 1.7 million lbs. and 369,000 lbs., respectively in September a year ago.

Importations of grey unbleached yarn fell away from 2.4 million lbs. in September 1938 to 1.6 million lbs. during the month under review, of which 1.1 million lbs. consisted of two fold yarn as against 1.3 million lbs. in September a year ago. The bulk of the single yarn imported during the month consisted of yarn of counts 31s o 40s (83,000 lbs.), of counts 41s to 50s (235,000 lbs.) and of counts over 50s (264,000 lbs.). In the range 31s to 40s., Japan's share amounted to 51,000 lbs. as against 231,000 lbs. in September 1938, while China, which contributed 438,000 lbs. in September last year, did not send any yarn in this category. In the range 41s to 50s, Japan's shipments amounted to 146,000 lbs. as against none in September 1938 and under counts over 50s Japan shipped 185,000 lbs. as against 31,000 lbs., and China 52,000 lbs. as against 148,000 lbs. in September 1938.

In the case of folded yarn, arrivals for the month consisted of 430,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 26s to 50s (as against 1.1 million lbs. in September last year) and 695,000 lbs. of yarn of counts over 50s (as against 970,000 lbs. in September a year ago). Japan's shipments in these ranges of counts amounted to 215,000 lbs. and 590,000 lbs. respectively as compared with 150,000 lbs. and 70,000 lbs. in September 1938. China's sendings under these ranges dropped by 710,000 lbs. and 55,000 lbs. to 214,000 lbs. and 167,000 lbs. respectively.

Arrivals of bleached yarn during the month fell by 20,000 lbs. to 87,000 lbs., mostly confined to single yarn. Colored yarn imports advanced by 6,000 lbs. to 17,000 lbs.

In the case of mercerised yarn, imports very nearly doubled from 662,000 lbs. in September last year to 1.2 million lbs. All except 900 lbs. came from Japan and consisted principally of folded yarn: 20,000 lbs. of counts 26s to 50s as against 6,000 lbs. in September last year; 1.0 million lbs. of counts 31s to 80s as against 498,000 lbs. in September 1938 and 129,000 lbs. of counts over 80s as compared with 135,000 lbs. in September a year ago.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The total quantity of cotton piecegoods imported during the month under review amounted to 45.9 million yards as compared with 45.5 million yards in September 1938. While Japan increased her sendings by 7.9 million yards to 33.9 million yards, imports from the United Kingdom declined by nearly 6.8 million yards to 11.8 million yards.

Plain Grey Goods: Imports of plain grey goods advanced from 9.8 million yards in September 1938 to 12.4 million yards, of which no less than 11.9 million yards came from Japan as against 9.4 million yards a year ago. Arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped by 5,000 yards to 450,000 yards.

Bordered Grey Goods: In the case of bordered grey goods imports declined by 1.4 million yards to 5.5 million yards owing to a substantial shrinkage in the arrivals from the United Kingdom which amounted to only 188,000 yards as against 2.9 million yards in September last year. Japan, on the other hand, improved her shipments by 1.2 million yards to 5.3 million yards.

Bleached Goods: Imports under this head also dropped by nearly 1.7 million yards to 9.9 million yards owing to lesser arrivals from both the United Kingdom and Japan—6.6 million yards and 2.8 million yards as against 8.5 million yards and 2.9 million yards respectively in September last year.

Printed Goods: Imports of printed goods amounted to 9.9 million yards as compared with 10.5 million yards in September 1938. Shipments from the United Kingdom fell from 3.1 million yards in September a year ago to 2.5 million yards while those from Japan at 6.9 million yards were also less by 140,000 yards.

DYED GOODS

Arrivals of dyed goods, on the other hand, advanced by 1.8 million yards to 8.0 million yards. Although sendings from the United Kingdom declined from 3.6 million yards in September last year to 1.7 million yards, this was more than compensated by the increased shipments from Japan—6.0 million yards as against 2.3 million yards in September a year ago.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Imports of woven coloured goods rose by 660,000 yards to 1.2 million yards. Both the United Kingdom and Japan improved their sendings, the respective figures being 392,000 yards and 909,000 yards as compared with 240,000 yards and 319,000 yards in September last year.

Fents.—Importations of fents of all descriptions dropped from 355,000 lbs. in September last year to 264,000 lbs. Although Japan increased her sendings by 73,000 lbs. to 166,000 lbs., this was more than offset by the decrease in the arrivals from both the United Kingdom and United States of America 86,000 lbs. and 37,000 lbs. as against 112,000 lbs. and 146,000 lbs. respectively in Sept. a year ago. Of the total imports of fents 253,000 lbs. (or about 1.3 million yards) consisted of fents of cotton not exceeding four yards in length.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—The total imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 1.5 million lbs. as against 941,000 lbs. in September a year ago. Japan increased her shipments by 920,000 lbs. to 1.1 million lbs., while arrivals from Italy declined from 707,000 lbs. in September last year to 320,000 lbs.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—In the case of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, imports rose from over 1.8 million yards in September 1938 to 4.4 million yards, of which 4.2 million yards came from Japan (as against 1.5 million yards in the corresponding month of last year). In artificial silk mixed goods also, imports advanced from 346,000 yards to 737,000 yards, owing mainly to an increase in Japanese shipments (650,000 yards as against 200,000 yards in September 1938).

EXPORTS

There was a falling off in the exports of Indian mill-made yarn to foreign countries during the month as compared with the exports during September 1938, but exports of cotton piecegoods appreciably improved.

Cotton Yarn.—The total exports of cotton yarn declined from 3.6 million lbs. in September last year to 1.7 million lbs. during the month under review. The fall in trade was chiefly due to considerably lower sendings to Hong-Kong, Straits Settlements and Syria, which amounted to 105,000 lbs., 232,000 lbs. and 21,000 lbs. as against 690,000 lbs., 680,000 lbs and 354,000 lbs. respectively in the corresponding month of last year. Burma however, increased her offtake by 324,000 lbs to 873,000 lbs.; Turkey, Asiatic, took 85,000 lbs. as against none in September a year ago; Aden and Dependencies 130,000 lbs. as against 83,000 lbs. and Iraq 103,000 lbs. as compared with 75,000 lbs. in September last year.

Cotton Piecegoods.—In the case of cotton piecegoods, exports advanced by over 5.2 million yards to 18.6 million yards owing chiefly to a substantial improvement in the sendings to Burma—10.9 million yards as against 3.1 million yards in September last year.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 25

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 251/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 253/8. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 250/4 but again improved to Rs. 253/8 and later steadied at Rs. 251/8.

Later on there was increased long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 249/8. It appears that the market is correcting overbought state. To-day being Kartiki Purnima, the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach:—	
April/May	Rs. 247 12 0
Fine M. G. Oomra:—	
Dec/January	229 8 0
March	230 12 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal:—	
Dec/January	190 12 0
March	189 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov 25

	Sup	Fine	2FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	199	196	193	190
M G Punjab	199	196	193	190

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov 25

Bengal Fine 197 98 December	+3 1/2
Punjab Fine 199-201 December	+4
C P 1 250-51 December	+14
C P 2 245-46 December	+8
Rerar 240-42 December	+4
Khandesh 234-35	
Jalna Sailu 235-36	
Ahmednagar 232-34	
Broach February	+3 1/2
Punjab 4 F December	+18/20
Punjab 289 F December	+53/55
Sindh N T 292-95 December	+41/42

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 24-11-39	3641000	3609000
Receipts yesterday 24-11-39	64000	37000
Exports to date 24-11-39	2263000	1836000
Stock at Ports 17-11-39	3002000	3179000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-11-39	3547000	3514000
Stock at Liverpool 17-11-39	.....	1077000
Visible Supply 17 11-39	.....	8077000
Quantity in sight 17-11-39	7252000	5090000
Quantity out of sight 17-11-39	.....	3648000

TRADING IN COTTON

It is understood that the Ring Committee has decided following trading hours.

Day: From 11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Night: From 8 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 25

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and at 3.92 1/4 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 23 7/16d. for Spot and forward also lost 1/16d. at 23 9/16d. Speculators sold and business was small. New York silver was unchange at 34 3/4 cents. The local market was fairly quiet with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready Rs	41 13 6	61 12 0
Kartak delivery	41 13 0	61 13 0
Magsar delivery	41 14 6	62 3 0
Magsar Tejimandi	0 11 6	3 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 25.

Spot	
Forward	closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 25.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	closed

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Nov 24

Sakel January	16.43—67
Sakel March	16.25—72
Giza January	14.43—66
Giza March	14.71—67
Ashmouni December	13.04—56
Ashmouni February	13.24—47

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 24

Messrs. Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd 46; Elec Bond and Share Common 8 1/4; Elec. Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd 69; Amr Tel and Tel 169; Western Union Telg 36 3/8; Sun Life of Canada 280; New York Central R R 19; Amrex Corporation 15 1/4; Union Carbon and Carbide 86 3/8; Reynolds Tobacco 'B' 40; Int Tel and Tel 1952 Deb 46 1/2; Great Northern R R 28; Chesapeake and Ohio 40; Union Pacific 100; Texas Corporation 45 1/2; Chase National Bank 34 3/4; National City Bank of New York 27 3/4; United States Steel 66 7/8; Bethlehem Steel 81; National Steel 73; Republic Steel 23; Alleghany Ludlum Steel 22; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt 8; Int Nickel of Canada 39 1/8; Anaconda Copper Mining 31 1/4; Chrysler Motors 87 1/2; General Motors 53 3/8; Aviation Corp 7; Curtiss Wright 10; Sears Roebuck 81 3/4; Woolworth 40; Socony 12 3/4; Consolidated Oil 7 5/8.

Turnover 820,000 shares. Talk of fresh taxation and same factors which were outlined recently in New York cables are preventing equities from reflecting current high level of industrial activity. However we feel that shares have reached buying range. We favour purchases of U. S. Steel, Woolworths, Sears Roebuck (earnings estimated dol 6 1/4 per share) and Anaconda.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,615	860
Central India 7	7,130	34,247
Barsi and Nagar 161	18,567	5,855
Hyderabad Gaorani	77	254
Berar 415	11,338	12,050
Central Provinces 549	3,490	11,232
Total Oomras 1,132	43,157	64,498
Dholera	4,818	34,131
N W Provinces	13,675	140
Rajputana 54	3,068	3,445
Sind Punjab 807	87,514	45,461
Broach 15	111	10,827
Ocompta and Dharwar 10	11,471	9,047
Westerns Northerns 3	9,382	6,737
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	26	1,438
American	128	512
Egyptian, African and Sudan 380	94,368	100,409
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	200	
Total 2,201	269,690	274,851
Arrived by road to 23rd November 1939	25,000	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Nov

In full pressed bales Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	17,443	43,492
Japan and China 2,716	192,935	245,382
Coast Ports	6,690	9,577
Up-country by Rail	92,991	75,027
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	6,460	30,474
Total 2,716	315,819	403,952

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	89/5
3 1/2 per cent G. F. Notes (Cash)	86-14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	90-4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	100/10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	84-4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	103
4 per cent 1960/70	100-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	105/14
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan	102

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	110-2
4 per cent 1953/62 Mysore Loan	103/1
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan	114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T	1974 95-8
4 per cent M Deb	1974 95
6 per cent M Deb	1959 105
6 per cent M Deb	1954 115/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 115/8

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 25

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/8 15/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 31/32 Two months.
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 To end Feby.
Bank's buying T T	1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 2 months	1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 9/32 Two months.
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	334
Bank's buying T T	328
Bank's buying D D	327
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1295
Bank's buying T T	1340
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	80 5/8
Bank's buying T T	79 5/8
Bank's buying 60 days	78 5/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	55 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	54 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	30
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	187 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	.....
CROSS RATE—	
Hongkong London	1/5 1/32 25th inst.
Shanghai London	0/5 1/4 28th inst
Japan London	1/2 5/16 25th inst.
Java London	7.46/56 25th inst.
New York London	3.94 24th inst.
London New York	4.02/4 24th inst.
London Paris	176/7 24th inst.
London Italy	76.75 24th inst.
London Belgium	24.05/30 24th inst.
London Switzerland	17.80/95 24th inst.
London Stockholm	18.70/90 24th inst.
London Amsterdam	7.52/58 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange	—Dull.
Gold	£8-8-0 23rd inst.
Gold	£8-8-0 24th inst.
Silver London Ready	23 1/2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready	23 7/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward	23 5/8 25rd inst.
Silver London Forward	23 9/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready	34 3/4 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready	34 3/4 24th inst.
London discounts 3 months	1 1/4 per cent 23rd inst.
London discounts 3 months	1 1/4 per cent 24th inst.
London discounts 6 months	1 5/8 per cent 23rd inst.
London discounts 6 months	1 5/8 per cent 24th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money	—Call 1 per cent
3 months	2 per cent
6 months	2 per cent
Tone	—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov 25

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready (small grain)	Rs. 19 3 0
Ready (large grain)	19 5 0
Shipment November F B H	10 8 0
Shipment December F B H	10 10 0
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-Mar. F B H	11 6 0
Indian sugars ready	18 12 0

Tone:—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Nov 25

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 59 0 0
Highest	60 4 0
Lowest	59 0 0
Closing	59 8 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	46 4 0
Highest	46 8 0
Lowest	45 11 0
Closing	45 13 0
Cottonseeds Jan:—	
Opening	26 5 0
Highest	26 8 0
Lowest	27 12 6
Closing	27 13 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov 24

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 68 0 2
Copper sheets	Rs. 87 0 0

Tone:—Firm.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Nov 25

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.):—

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs. 107 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	105 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	108 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C. I. F. per cwt.	13 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	21 8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	25 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	27 8 0

11 A.M. RATES AND NOON CALL

New York, Nov. 25.

No ranges or calls as the market closes early on Saturdays.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 25.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	
Madrid	38.50 sellers
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.05/24.30
Milan	77.50
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.12
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/17.70

Cotton Mill Shares React After Firm Opening

SCATTERED REALISING IN STEELS

Featureless Session And Narrow Trading

Bombay Nov 25

The local share bazar opened steady but later on there was scattered realising which resulted in a steady decline in prices. There was absence of any important support and the market was featureless.

On Friday, the Wall Street market finished heavy declining sharply after President Roosevelt's statement that a consideration is being given to a special tax of 500 million dollars next year for defence measures. Moreover continued favourable business news was ignored with Steels and aircrafts very heavy. U. S. Steel shares declined 2 5/8 at 65 7/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed one point down at 31 1/4. General Motors also declined one dollar at 53 3/8 dollars.

Thus the decline in Wall Street and quiet tone in Commodity markets damped general feeling and there was absence of buying urge and prices receded under scattered realising. However, there seems no change in the general sentiment and it is possible that lower levels will attract better support particularly for industrial shares.

At the opening it was reported that a deal of 5,000 bales of cloth took place on the basis of annas ten and pies nine, influenced heavy buying in Bombay Dyeings and the market opened firm at Rs. 1065 and advanced to Rs. 1080 but reacted to Rs. 1069 on realising. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 341 and closed at Rs. 336/2. Central India Mill shares closed at Rs. 341. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 141 and declined to Rs. 139/4. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1339 and closed at Rs. 1322.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1972 and advanced to Rs. 1980 but later declined to Rs. 1962. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 394 and closed at Rs. 388. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 251 and Bombay Burmas after opening at Rs. 620 declined to Rs. 605.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 25.

100	Ahd. Advance	335 0
250	BOM. DYEING	1062 8
100	CENTURY	336 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	341 0
100	COLABA	202 0
250	David	60 0
100	Coorla	110 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0-12-0
100	Finlay	173 0
100	GOKAK	216 8
1000	Hindustan	1900 0
100	Indore	57 0
100	Khatau XD.	136 8
100	KOHINOOR	379 0
250	Laxmi	379 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	159 0
250	Model	78 0
50	MYSORE	102 0
200	NEW GREAT	354 0
100	Osmanshahi	51 0
100	PHONIX	290 0
25	Sassoon Silk	81 8
1000	Sholapur	3600 0
50	SIMPLEX	716 0
100	SWADESHI	320 0
100	SWAN	1,260 0
500	Vishnu	915 0
500	Western	97 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	32 8
25-100	Central	1438 12
500	Imperial	355 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	132 0
50-100	India	102 8
100	Reserve Bank	5 8
5	Union	

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	139 4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	625 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 12 0
20	Mercantile	50 0
15-75	New India	33 12
200	Oriental	3905 0
15-50	Vulcan	6-14

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	140 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,480 0
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126 12
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 14
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	152 8
100	TATA HYDRO	154 8
1000	TATA POWERS	1322 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	985 0
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dh. Baramati	93 0
100	Gujarat	97 0
100	Mandra Bhon	92 4
100	Pachora Jamner	73 0
100	Sara Serajganj	97 0
500	Tapti Valley	762 8

MININGS

1	Burma Corp.	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-11
10	Indian Iron and Steel	39 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	1952 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1,970 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	388 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	570 0
10	Air Services	6 0
30	BELAPUR SUGAR	251 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591 4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	328 0
125	B. BURMA	605 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	201 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5 10

"Congress Seen In Its True Perspective"

Nawabzada Liaquet Ali Khan's Charge-Sheet: Muslims Urged To Be Ready For "Greater Sacrifices"

DARBHANGA, (By Mail.)

Presiding over the Muslim League Conference held here Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, delivered a speech attacking the Congress Ministries and said that the communal problem could be solved only by partitioning the country into Hindu and Muslim zones. In the course of his speech he said:—

"As soon as the Congress had accepted offices after getting the assurance that the Governors would not use their special powers or interfere in the day-to-day work of the Ministries, they set themselves with great zeal to the task of solving the communal problem once for all. Indeed, it would have been a great achievement if the Congress Ministries could have attained that object. They would have justified their claim to be the popular Government. Unfortunately, they took a wrong course. Instead of trying to solve the problem in the spirit of give and take, which is the only method of compromise between the equals, they at once resorted to force, with a view to curb the Muslims, suppress their sense of individuality and silence their dissentient voice. Had there been no Muslims, in India—a nation or nine millions with a glorious past and the future full of great possibilities and even to-day a force in World Politics—the Hindu Governments would have achieved their evil designs, as the other minorities of India are numerically small and also weak to defend themselves. The Muslims took up the gauntlet thrown so vainly by the Hindus through the Congress. They organized themselves miraculously and fought not only their own battles but championed the cause of all the minorities.

"HINDU RAJ".

"The Congress Ministries, instead of settling the communal difference, intensified them greatly. The Hindus were led to believe through the local Congress Committees that Hindu Raj was established in India and they really began to behave themselves as the real rulers. In the rural areas where the Muslims were in a minority, they were insulted and harassed by the Hindus in numerous ways. New festivals accompanied by processions were invented, to annoy the Muslims. The Muslims Press was suppressed. Muslim religious and political activities were interfered with by the Government, and their fundamental rights and civil liberties were trampled upon. Firing, lathi charges and arrests were the order of the day. No doubt, in some cases official enquiries were made. But the league had as much faith in official enquires, and for the same reason, as the Congress had in similar ones, which the British Government used to set up before the advent of the Congress regime. Officials are not expected to be fair and impartial when their own actions are in question and likewise Governments are not supposed to take any action against officials who have been helpful to them in the furtherance of their policy.

PARTITIONING OF INDIA.

"This state of affairs made the Muslims realize that the system of government incorporated in the Government of India Act, 1935, is entirely unsuited to the Indian conditions. It is undemocratic and is designed to establish Hindu hegemony over the whole of India. It has become quite evident to the Muslims that the Hindus would never co-operate with them under any form of government and be agreeable to share power with them as equals. This has led to the idea of partitioning India into Hindu and Muslim zones. It was stressed at the Karachi and Meerut conferences, and is still considered as the best solution. Of late, Mr. Gandhi has vehemently opposed the scheme in an article published in 'Harijan' and has held it as a contribution to the imperialistic growth. He has gone to the length of indirectly threatening a Civil War in India. Mr. Gandhi further says: 'If we Hindus and Muslims and others are to evolve democracy, we shall do so only by the whole nation speaking its mind through its representatives, elected under the broadest franchise possible, and that either through British goodwill or in the teeth of its opposition.'

"A GREAT DANGER".

Concluding, the Nawabzada said:

"You should not imagine that the Congress regime has come to an end for ever and that the Congress terrorism would not be repeated. Thank God, during the last two and a half years many of our misunderstandings have been removed and we had the occasion of seeing the Congress in its true perspective. There is a great danger that in case the demands of the Muslim League as regards the revision of the Constitution is not fully carried out the majority government would again revert to power. Therefore, organize yourselves more strongly and make yourselves ready for greater sacrifices."

Assam Ministry Not To Be Dismissed

Viceroy's Assurance To Sir Saadulla

(From Our Correspondent)

LIERUGARH, Nov. 21.

An event of first class political importance, without any precedent has occurred in Assam, wherein a Premier of a province before assumption of office sought and received in his favour an assurance from the Viceroy. It may either mean that there is no prospect of an early compromise between the British Government and the Indian National Congress or that Assam administration is purged from Congress influence. Its repercussions are profound. Though such compromise may hasten the reinstatement of Congress Ministries elsewhere, Sir Md. Saadulla's Ministry stands or falls on the vote of the Assam Assembly.

It is stated that as a tactful politician Sir Md. Saadulla sought the Viceregal assurance that in the event of any compromise effected between the British Government and the Congress, even if the restoration of previous Congress Ministries in different provinces is inevitable, his Cabinet must not be dismissed under all possible Congress threats for the restitution of Bardoloi Ministry and that the fate of Saadulla Cabinet must be decided solely by the vote of the Assam Assembly.

It is reported that His Excellency the Viceroy faced with a peculiar delicate problem had no other alternative but to yield to the assurance which Sir Md. Saadulla demanded.

The fate of Saadulla Cabinet is dependent on the dissociation or the conditional support of the Tribal League which adheres to the retention of the line system for immigrants intact for the interest of the children of the soil. But the bulk of Mahomedan supporters of the present Cabinet naturally resent the principle as oppression of their co-religionists. The Tribal League also holds pronounced views on the immediate separation of Sylhet from Assam which some of Sir Md. Saadulla's followers cannot tolerate.

All attempts to include Mr. Rupnath Brahma, a tribal Leader and a former Minister has so far failed. He even refused personal invitation of the Premier and Hon. Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, Finance Minister, to discuss matters. Khan Sahib Sayidur Rahman and Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury are expected to find seats in the enlarged Cabinet. The two further seats allocated for the Tribal members are for Mr. Marak and Mr. Brahma. The latter, however, is still unwilling to join the Cabinet.

No Permanent Army Commissions During War

A Government of India Defence Department Press Note, says:—

Following His Majesty's Government, the Government of India have decided that no permanent commissions will be given in the Indian Army after the declaration of war as the number of officers, British and Indian, which will be required for the Indian Army after the war cannot be foreseen. This decision will not, however, take immediate effect. All open and Army cadets now at the Indian Military Academy and those joining in January 1940, i.e. all those who were successful in the competitive examination recently held in Delhi, or who were selected from the Kitchener College, Nowgong, will, if duly recommended, receive permanent commissions.

Cadets who join the Indian Military Academy after that date and all other officers required for the Indian Army, British and Indian, will receive emergency commissions for the duration of the war. At the conclusion of hostilities, those who desire to make the Army their career will be eligible to be considered for the grant of permanent commissions.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE "TEXTILE JOURNAL"

With the publication of the October issue, the "Indian Textile Journal," has completed half a century of a useful career and set up a landmark in the history of trade journalism. The credit for this unique achievement goes to the late Mr. Sorabji M. Rutnagar who inspite of several unfavourable circumstances, exhibited considerable enterprise as a young man in 1890 and launched a technical journal to represent India's textile and allied interests.

The current number which is beautifully got up fulfils in ample measure the objective of the journal which is to assist the industrial progress in the country by popularising useful information regarding processes and methods in Industry. The article on the erection of Cotton Spinning Plant by Hamlet Wilson which is given the pride of place in the journal as also the other contributions by Mr. K. C. Biswas, Mr. Mukul Gupta, Mr. Kashinath Tiku, Mr. V. S. Ratnam, Mr. Charles Cowley and others on various aspects of the textile and allied industries provide a wealth of material for those interested in the subject.

Indian Progressive Group

Col. Sir Richard Durand Temple, Bart., D. S. O., will address the Luncheon meeting of the Group, which was postponed owing to Diwali, on Sunday, December 3, at 1-15 p.m. in the air-conditioned ballroom of the Taj Mahal Hotel. He will speak on the "Present Crisis".

Mr. Melhi Mehta and the Melody will play during Luncheon.

Progress Of Prohibition In Bihar

PATNA, Nov. 24.

Reports received from the prohibition areas of Bihar for the month of October 1939 record further progress in the Government's scheme of prohibition.

The district of Saran which led the way in prohibition continues to make good progress. The salient features of progress during the month were the decrease in the number of excise offences, the marked improvement in the general economic condition of former addicts and the effort of the authorities to relieve unemployment among former toddy-tappers.

In Hajupur subdivision of the Muzaffarpur district the economic condition and health of ex-addicts have improved. Some of the addicts have taken to tea and milk.

The beneficial effect of prohibition on the economic life of the people can be judged from the fact that a number of miners have invested amounts of their bonus, which formerly used to go to the liquor shops, in the purchase of land. The quantity of cloth bought by the miners during the last Dussehra festival was much more than in previous years.—United Press.

Dehra Dun Course Reduced

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The "United Press" learns that as a war measure the course of training at the Dehra Dun Military Academy will be reduced from 2-1/2 to 1-1/2 years.

The new cadets will be awarded emergency commissions only and as there is no guarantee that after the war these commissions would be made permanent, no fees would be charged from those who join after the admission examination of October last.

Certain non-cadets would be given emergency commissions after selection the method for which has not yet been settled. These would be given short training at Dehra Dun.—United Press.

Music Conference At Muttra

MUTTRA, Nov. 22.

Among the many functions that are to take place at the time of the U. P. Political Conference is a music conference, a mushaira and a kavi sammelan.

The Council of Ministers of Jaipur will meet on November 29, and it is expected that H. H. the Maharaja will preside over the meeting. Raja Gyan Nath, Prime Minister of Jaipur, who left for Dussa on an official tour, is expected to visit Malpura and one or two places before he returns to Jaipur early next week.

BARODA REFORMS

Announcement To Be Made Next Month

BARODA, Nov. 23.

The Government of Baroda Act, it is understood, will be published in the third week of December supplemented by a proclamation from His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda promulgating it from the date of its publication.

The reforms scheme will be based more or less on the message delivered by the Maharaja to his people on February 20, 1939 when he gave assent to the recommendations of the Constitution Committee appointed in the year 1938 to draft concrete proposals.

The main recommendations are the creation of an enlarged Assembly with an elective majority based on a wide territorial franchise; representation of interests before which all legislative proposals and the State budget will be placed; appointment of a non-official President for the Assembly; appointment to the Executive Council of a non-official member with a record of such public work as will make him acceptable generally to the Assembly; and appointment of two parliamentary Secretaries from among the members of the Assembly to assist the members of the Executive Council in their legislative work.—United Press.

Sawantwadi Congress Workers To Confer

SAWANTWADI, Nov. 22.

Mr. Khanolkar, President of the Congress Committee, Sawantwadi informs that the local Congress Committee have resolved on holding a Conference of Congress workers and sympathisers on December 22, to discuss the political situation in general and local problems in particular. Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe of Poona has been invited to preside and Mr. Srinivasrao Sardesai of Sholapur has been requested to inaugurate the Conference.—United Press.

Tobacco Survey In Gwalior

GWALIOR, Nov. 24.

Mr. C. B. Samuel, formerly Senior Marketing Officer to the Government of India, has been engaged by the Gwalior Durbar with a view to examining the possibilities of growing and curing cigarette, tobacco in the State. Tobacco survey is now being conducted.

Apart from an elaborate examination of weather and soil conditions for the growing of the crop, an examination of the commercial possibilities of developing the crop is also being looked into.—United Press.

Budget Session Of Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The "United Press" learns that the budget session of the Central Assembly will probably commence on January 29.

In case the Congress members are directed to abstain from the session it would start a week later. Final dates will be announced on the return of Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the House, from England. He is expected back by Tuesday next.—United Press.

Fete And Tea-Dance In Aid Of Parsee Arts And Crafts

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the patronage of Lady Lumley, the Fete and Tea-Dance in aid of the Parsee Arts and Crafts has been organised by the members of the Time and Talents Club. This popular function will take place on Friday, the 8th December from 4-30 to 10 p.m., opposite 21, New Marine Lines. Lady Lumley will attend, and lend her support to this worthy cause. The tickets are Rs. 3 per head including tea, and Rs. 1/8 for children under nine.

This year the Club has been concentrating on the Parsee Arts and Crafts which for some months past has been doing excellent work for the poor Parsee women by supplying them with work, so that they can stay 'at home' and eke out their meagre living, during their spare moments.

In return for public support and patronage the Club has set up a thoroughly enjoyable programme. Topping the entertainment list is open air dancing to Ken Mac's Dance Band. Mr and Mrs. MacDonald have promised to arrange competitions and give prizes. Side shows and cabaret will prove added attractions.

Kitchenette delicacies are full of surprises and secrets, and no one but you is invited to unearth the gastronomic mysteries.

The display of sarees, borders, frocks, household linen and a thousand and one hand made articles will be on an entirely original scheme.

Be wise and bring the whole family along .... there's going to be everything .... even your dinner, lucky dip, children's Christmas tree, exhibition, attractions and amusements.

Start buying your tickets from the committee members or club members, or from Lady Mulla (Tel. No. 21946) or from Lady Bilimoria (Tel. No. 23039.)

NO RELAXATION OF STRUGGLE

Travancore Congress President's Retort To Dewan

Miss Rose Amma Cherian, Acting President of the Travancore State Congress, has issued the following statement:—

"I feel called upon to refer to two speeches recently delivered in Trivandrum, the first by Mr. T. R. Venkitrama Sastri on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's Shastiabdhapurthi Memorial Chatram on November 11th and the second by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer himself on 13th November.

I recognise that Mr. Venkitrama Sastri's task was a very delicate one. He was laying the foundation stone of a building in memory of the present Dewan of Travancore whose guest he was. Even as Mr. Sastri was making his speech, numerous arrests were going on throughout Travancore of leaders and workers of the Travancore State Congress for the mere sin of starting once again a peaceful and constitutional agitation for Responsible Government. If Mr. Sastri had cared to meet those who are carrying on this agitation, he would have known that there was no Civil Disobedience or Satyagraha yet launched by the State Congress and still the most elementary rights of constitutional agitation were being suppressed by the Travancore Dewan using the Defence of Travancore Proclamation.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE

Let me now refer to the Dewan's speech at Trivandrum on November 13. There is much to create bitterness and acerbity in that speech. He has characterised the leaders of the State Congress as "narrow minded, doctrinaire, malignant and disappointed folk with no following." I do not mind Sir C. P.'s abusive language. He is faced with a serious situation in Travancore and he has naturally lost his temper and is unable, therefore, to choose his words. I would only say that anybody who knows anything about the State Congress will also know that it contains many of the best and most selfless citizens of Travancore.

On behalf of the Travancore State Congress let me state without hesitation that it is with the State Congress that Sir C.P. will have to come to terms and that the State Congress will neither weaken nor relax till there is Responsible Government in Travancore under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja.

War Fund Art Exhibition

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

In order to contribute their mite towards the war expenses of His Majesty's Government "as a token of their deep appreciation of the righteousness of the allied cause," several prominent artists of Bengal have combined to put up a war fund art exhibition at the Government School of Art, Calcutta. The exhibition will be opened on December 12 at 10/30 a.m. by the Lady Mary Herbert at 28, Chowringhee Road.—A. P.

Mudaliar's Talks With Calcutta Businessmen

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member for Commerce and Labour, Government of India, arrived here and held discussion to-day with representatives of the shipping and oil interests for two hours.

He will be here up to November 28 and meet representatives of different commercial bodies.—United Press.

PLEA FOR CONTINUATION OF DOHAD RELIEF WORKS

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Nov. 22.

The Famine Relief Committee of Dohad passed a resolution requesting the Government to continue the relief works in the eastern part of Dohad which is hard hit by scarcity. By another resolution it has requested the Government to put a ban on the export of grass to the neighbouring native States and other parts of Gujarat in view of the fact that the prices have already risen to its highest level of Rs. 13 per 1,000 lbs.

SHILLONG.—Since relinquishing the office of Chief Minister Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi has taken constructive activities in the country-side. From 28th November he will be staying in the Harijan Ashram, Barama, for about a week and going round the villages, visiting the various activities carried on by the Harijan Sevak Sangh among the tribal people.—A. P.

Indian Leader In U S. To Be Deported?

MAN WHO IS LEADING CAMPAIGN TO WIN CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS FOR INDIAN SETTLERS

(News Press Service)

NEW YORK (By Air Mail).

Mubarek Ali Khan, President of the India Welfare League in this city, who recently completed a two-month tour of the United States in connection with the latest campaign to win citizenship for natives of India now residing in this country, will be deported to India shortly if charges that he entered the States illegally are proved.

Khan was arrested early this month (Oct.) in New York by Immigration authorities on the illegal entry charge and taken to Ellis Island where he was held incommunicado. The American press has failed to report the matter and thousands of Indians in the United States are unaware of the situation.

RELEASED ON BAIL

The News Press Service learned of the arrest from Khan's wife, who stated that two immigration inspectors called at the League's headquarters and took him into custody. He would have been detained at Ellis Island indefinitely until a hearing was given but for the fact that an anonymous friend supplied the necessary 1,000 dollars bond which brought freedom to the Indian leader. Khan spent one week on the island before the bond was put up.

No hearing date has been set. It is expected to take place toward the end of this month, or the early weeks of November.

SAYS HE IS BEING FRAMED

Khan asserts that Indians jealous of his success in the citizenship campaign are trying to 'frame' him. During the last session of Congress Khan succeeded in getting a bill introduced which would extend American citizenship rights to about 3,000 Indians who arrived here prior to July 1, 1924. He denied he is here illegally. Here's his story, in brief:

"I arrived in the United States on a British boat as a seaman. When the boat was in the harbour I became sick and was taken to the Marine Hospital at Ellis Island. They held me there until I got better and then the captain of the boat came and paid me off. Then the authorities told me to leave knowing my case and everything about me. This was all back in 1921 and now this thing has come up. I will fight to the end should an Inquiry Board claim I arrived here illegally."

Milton G. Winston, an American, who is the attorney for the India Welfare League, is handling Mr. Khan's case. Many friends stand ready to come to the assistance of the Indian leader at the hearing. Khan plans to ask former Governor Hoffman of New Jersey to aid him also.

How To Make India Self-Reliant

Mr. G. L. Mehta Emphasises Need Of Utilising All Her Resources

CALCUTTA, November.

The declaration that the Indian Commercial community whole-heartedly supported the demand for a clarification of India's status within the British Commonwealth so as to secure complete political and economic autonomy by whatever technical term it was described was made by Mr. G. L. Mehta, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his speech at the third quarterly meeting of the Chamber held this afternoon.

It was of course no use denying our differences or weaknesses which set a limit to the immediate realisation of our national aspirations and all efforts must be made to settle and overcome them, but continued Mr. Mehta, they need not prevent an unequivocal declaration about India's political status or postpone indefinitely steps to implement such declaration by introducing the elements of responsible Government at the centre. Once the fundamental right of India to control her destiny is recognised the other issues such as the method of negotiations or consultations are comparatively of subsidiary importance.

DIFFICULTY OF TRANSPORTATION

The war has made us vividly realise Mr. Mehta proceeded not only our dependence for vital industrial materials, such as machinery, chemicals and dyes and even some raw materials on foreign sources, but also the dependence of our foreign maritime trade on non-Indian shipping. There had been a large and growing demand for several of India's commodities in the world markets, but the difficulty of transportation prevent India obtaining the full benefits of this increasing demand or of the rise in prices in those markets. Mr. Mehta stated that they had to rely to-day whatever the cost, on the shipping or neutral countries or on British shipping depleted through war exigencies.

Referring to the rise in prices of retail and wholesale commodities Mr. Mehta stated that the war had come to the aid of the primary producer and others, on whom the depression had weighed heavily and it was necessary to see that they were not deprived of this much-needed relief through the spurt of prices. While control of prices and prevention of unfair profiteering were desirable in order to avoid hardships on the mass of people, the principles, which should regulate such measure should, be emphasised, be carefully evolved and executed so as not to defeat their object by creating a feeling of insecurity and leading to discontinuity of essential supplies.

Mr. Mehta further sounded a note of caution and said that no measures should be adopted under the plea of war emergency which would artificially reduce or prevent a rise in the prices of India's raw materials and foodstuffs sold abroad.

Commenting on the establishment of a new machinery by the Central Government for utilising the economic resources of the country and for organising supply and transport, Mr. Mehta observed, that the Government did not appear to be too anxious to secure the co-operation of Indian industry and non-official opinion for such purposes. As regards the Economic Resources Board, Mr Mehta stated that the problem was not simply of mobilising Indian resources for supplies to the Allies, but they had to find out how best they could develop the potential resources of the country so as to build a balanced economic structure, which would make the country self-reliant and strong in peace or in war. He hoped that the Economic resources Board would consider the deficiencies in the economic structure of the country and endeavour to plan a development of key industries, such as manufacture of heavy chemicals and the building of locomotives, ships, automobiles and aircraft in the country, and this industrial development should be planned with a long range view which included not only the war period, but the subsequent normal times.

Mr. Mehta concluded that despite economic and constitutional handicaps Indian public and commercial opinion could not and would not acquiesce in such an anomalous and inequitable position and would insist that the vital economic interests of India are adequately safeguarded in any scheme for the utilisation of Indian resources and for securing co-operation between the different units of the Commonwealth.—A.P.

SIND MINISTER ON SUKKUR RIOTS

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani, P. W. D. Minister, returned to Karachi this morning. The Premier, the Home Minister and the Agriculture Minister have stayed behind in Sukkur. The Hon. Pir Illani Bux, Education Minister, is leaving for Sukkur to-day.

In an interview to the "United Press" Mr. Wazirani said that havoc had been wrought in the villages where the Hindus were in minority, in the wake of the riots at Sukkur. About 100 people had been slaughtered and a large number wounded. Dacoits in numerous gangs had looted and plundered shop-keepers and burnt their houses and shops. The sufferings of Hindus were unprecedented and untold.

"This is the fruit of communal agitation", said the Minister overcome with emotion.

He added: "Sukkur, Shikarpur and Rohri are out of danger, but the villages are still unsafe. Elaborate police and military arrangements have, however, been made. Many dacoities have been foiled and the bandits arrested or shot dead".

Mr. Wazirani saw the Governor and acquainted His Excellency with the situation in the towns and villages.—United Press.

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Parsi: Khordad 29, 1909
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Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.

SILVER CUP FOR BEST HINDU BOWLER.

A silver cup will be awarded by Messrs. Mankame Bros. Engravers-Kalbadevi Road, Bombay to the Hindu bowler who captures highest wickets in the Final Pentangular Cricket Tournament, 1939.

UDAY SHANKAR SEASON CLOSES TO-DAY.

Uday Shankar has been requested by his numerous admirers to extend his season at the Novelty Theatre, but he regrets his inability to do so, as he is leaving for Poona to-morrow after his farewell performance this evening.

HAJ COMMITTEE

To-day (Monday) "Haj Committee" at 5-30 p.m., at Haj Committee Office.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

From the 2nd December the Address of the National Planning Committee will be held on Council Hall Building —2nd Floor, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THAKKAR BAPA'S ARRIVAL

Shri. Amratlal V. Thakkar (Thakkar Bapa) will arrive at the Bombay Central to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-0 a.m. by the Delhi Express.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

An illustrated talk on A. R. P. exclusively to ladies will be given by Mr. K. M. Khareghat on Wednesday, November 29, at 6 p.m., in the Conference Hall, Electric House. Admission will be by cards which may be obtained on personal application from Mr. T. C. V. Aiyar, Electric House.

"CONTRIBUTION OF PARSIS TO GUJARATI"

Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, Ph.D., Director of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute at Andheri, will speak under P. E. N., auspices on the contribution which Parsis have made to Gujarati literature on Thursday, November 30th, at 6-15 p.m.

Srimati Lilavati K. Munshi will preside at the meeting, which will be held at the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, in the Town Hall.

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CAPITOL—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Inspector Hornleigh" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lady of the Tropics" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Grace Allen Murder Case" Daily at 4, 6130 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Name Only" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.,

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO SWAMI VIRAJANANDAJI

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday (28th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to accord a public address to His Serene Holiness Srimat Swami Virajanandaji Maharaj, President of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, Belurmath, Calcutta.

Mr. Devram N. Mirajkar, Mayor of Bombay will preside. The Hon. Mr. K. Jayakar, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Ishwardas Laksumidas, Sir S. S. Ratkar and other prominent citizens will be present. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mrs. Sophia Wadia, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji and others will address the meeting. Prof. Ramachandra Rao, Mrs. Freany M. Cama, Mr. J. N. Gosh and party, Mrs. Sarla B. Doctor and Mr. Sital Hari Gosh (Bengal Radio Singer) will entertain the audience by concert and music.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A Special Meetinge of the Standing Committee will be held here to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1940-41.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Col. Sir Richard Durand Temple, will address the luncheon meeting of the Group, which was postponed owing to Diwali, on Sunday December 3, at 1-15 p.m., in the air-conditioned ballroom of the Taj Mahal Hotel. He will speak on the "Present Crisis".

Mr. Melhi Mehta and the Melody will play during Luncheon.

"WORK OF ARDIBESHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate will give his 17th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, 28th November, at 6 p.m., at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will expound in Gujarati strophes 9-11 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

All the students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class 1939, who have been allowed to appear for the examination are informed that their written examination will be held on Sunday 3rd December, 1939, the first paper being from 8 and the second one from 2.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Bhave will "begin" his class in Modern English Poetry in the University, South Wing to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., other Adult Education Classes for "the day" will meet as usual.

TAXI DRIVERS AND CITY'S LIGHTING.

The Jt. Secretary, the Bombay Taxi Owners' Association writes:—

"The attention of all members is drawn to a notification issued by the Commissioner of Police for the purpose of complying with the lighting restrictions under the Defence of India Rules. It says that the front lights of a motor vehicle should not be painted with any colours;; all lights which throw a beam should be covered with brown paper: For the guidance of motorists as sample of such brown paper can be seen at the Motor Vehicles and Traffic Departments of the Head Police Office."

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. Verrier Elwin of the Bhumijan Seva Mandal, will deliver a public lecture on "Civilisation and Primitive Culture" in the League's Hall, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road Girgaon, on Tuesday the 28th November at 6-30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside.

Guru Nanak Anniversary

Tributes By Munshi And Others

"The lofty ideals on which Guru Nanak had founded his faith, 500 years ago, are a property of India. We regard Guru Nanak as a Mahatma for the whole of India."

In these words, Mr. K. M. Munshi paid his tribute to Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism, on the occasion of the Guru's birthday celebration, on Sunday.

Sardar Darbara Singh, Principal of the Khalsa College referred to the circumstances in which Guru Nanak founded the new faith, which was based upon brotherhood and unity of man.

Sardar Khaldaman Singh spoke about the inspiration he derived through the life of the great Prophet.

Mr. Munshi said that the circumstances which existed at present were similar to those at the time when Guru Nanak proclaimed his new faith. One great factor which he admired in the Sikh community was discipline.

HELP-NOT CO-OPERATION.

Referring to the present situation he said:—

"The present situation is fraught with serious consequences. The first element of the situation is the war. It is undoubtedly a war against international gangsterdom and against a philosophy of life and state which stands for the destruction of human personality by a ruthless regimentation of man and his nobler impulses. In such a war our sympathies bound to be against Hitler. But in this war Great Britain wants help from India, but not necessarily the free co-operation of Indians. British statesmen appear to be convinced that even without such free co-operation. India can be an asset not a serious liability. But by far the most important element of the situation is that India is not prepared to give such free co-operation unless British statesmen without mental reservation decide to take India into partnership of the commonwealth. This, they will not be prepared to do so long as we are not sufficiently strong to make our free co-operation worth having.

"These elements boil down the issue to one of our own strength. National India has over fifty years of political experience. It has passed through the fire of persecution. It has governed eight provinces with success. But its strength is found wanting. Its sense of discipline and willingness to suffer have not proved sufficient. It must therefore pass through fire once again to come out pure and strong.

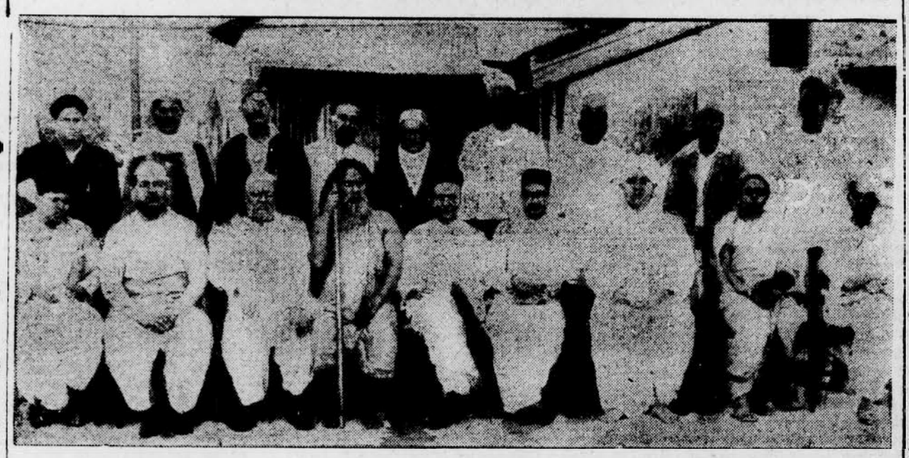
"The country once again has come to look to Gandhiji for guidance as to what the next step in our deliverance shall be. Whatever it is, and whenever it comes, National India should be found strong, disciplined, and ready for all eventualities."

Mr. Shivdas Chapsi and others also spoke on the occasion.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The Governor of Bombay attended by Mr. J. B. Irwin Secretary, Lt.-Colonel L. C. Paik, Military Secretary and Major F. D. Richardson Aide-de-Camp left Bombay for Nasik.



Members of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, with Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, in the centre of the front row.

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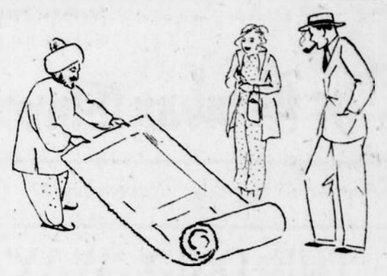

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NATIONALISM AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

Racial Purity Is A Myth, Says Fr. Schiff

Fr. Leonard Schiff delivered a lecture on "India and the modern cult of nationalism", at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday.

The lecturer traced in brief the rise of the modern concept of a nation and stated that, in the West, the idea of nation was different from what it meant in India. Nationalism is rooted in emotion, it started as a feeling and then it was rationalised. Kinship, herd instinct, and individual right played a great part in the evolution of the concept.

A MYTH

The speaker then spoke about the concept of "race" as being used for political purposes, for national unity and for the subjugation of weaker nations. Racial purity was a myth. Racialism was basically irrational. Nationalism did not depend upon the possession of certain common physiological characteristics. Racialism could not be eradicated unless every person acquired a deep conviction of oneness of humanity.

Arrested By Prohibition Police

Three persons were arrested by the Prohibition Police at Dadar Station on Sunday, it is alleged, in a drunken condition and were admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

Shopping Tickets Between Andheri And Borivli

B. B. & C. I. Railway will introduce from 15-12-39, Shopping 2nd Class Zone Tickets for passengers between Andheri and Borivli available upto Grant Road to Churchgate as a trial measure for six months. These tickets will be issued daily after 2-45 p.m. The return tickets will be available for completion of return journey from Stations between Grant Road to Churchgate by any local train on the day of issue or by the 1st local train which runs after midnight of the date of issue. The rates for 'Single' journey upto Grant Road or any Station upto Churchgate are as under:—

From:—Jogeshwari Rs. 0-8-0; Goregaon Rs. 0-9-0; Malad Rs. 0-10-0; Kandivli Rs. 0-10-0; and Borivli Rs. 0-11-0.

The rates for return journey tickets are double the above rates for each Station.

A New Mileage Record

Mr. Godwin has broken the year's mileage record in cycling by covering 63,000 miles in 300 days. He has been riding a Raleigh bicycle fitted with a "Sturmey Archer" four-speed hub gear. Reports are that he is still going strong, and, presumably, the special hub gear fitting has considerably aided Mr. Godwin in his magnificent performance.

Infantile Liver & Spleen Complaints

It is generally believed that these cases of Infantile Liver and Spleen Complaints are difficult of treatment. Most Medical Men are thoroughly convinced that by the use of Jammi Venkataramanayya's "LIVERCURE" (Regd.), the unique Specific remedy invented and perfected by Jammi Venkataramanayya Garu, the disease could be successfully treated.

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WHO DESIGNED TAJ?

Dr. Chagnatai Discusses Indo-Muslim Architecture

The "probable architect of the Taj" was discussed by Dr. M. A. Chaghatai speaking on "Indo-Muslim Architecture" at the University Buildings in Bombay on Sunday evening. The lecture was organised by the Bombay Field Club in celebration of the centenary of the late Pandit Bhagawanlal Indraji, a noted archaeologist. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

The lecturer said that Mussalmans had a different culture from that of India and they created a different architecture from that prevailing earlier to their advent in this country. In his opinion the development of Indo-Muslim architecture was an adaptation of the architecture prevailing in Central Asia and Persia wherefrom Muslims had come to this country.

ARCHITECT OF TAJ

Taking the Taj Mahal as an example, Dr. Chaghatai said that as a great expert on the subject had stated this piece of architecture had no trace of Hinduism in it. It was a distinct type of the type of the style which did not exist previously in India. Enumerating the various names connected with the design of the Taj, the speaker said that there were strong reasons to believe that Ahmad of Lahore was the architect of the Taj.. But there was no reference to his name in the building, and the lecturer thought that it might be just possible that Ahmad might have been employed along with other masons and might have held a more distinct position than those of others.

The lecture was followed by dinner. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa presided. Speeches were made on the life and work of the late Pandit Bhagwanlal, among the speakers being Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Dr. Vyas, Mr. B. N. Karanjia and Mr. Gynani.

Move For Memorial To Dr. Bhagwanlal

Mr. Vaidya, being a close relation of the late Dr. Bhagwanlal gave a short sketch of his memorable career. The President paid tributes to his work in Archaeology and Epigraphy and said that it was a wonder that he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Fellow of the Bombay University, though he was ignorant of English and what he achieved through his vast scholarship and researches. Messrs B. N. Karanjia and Mathuradas Tricumjee, Mayor and Congress Party Leader of the Bombay Corporation respectively also paid their tributes and added that there was a move in the Corporation to name a street after him.

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ON THE AFTERNOON OF SATURDAY THE 25TH INSTANT A BROWN LEATHER WALLET CONTAINING THREE PACKETS OF DIAMONDS NUMBERING IN ALL 471 AND WEIGHING 41.93 CARATS WORTH RS. 7,000 (SEVEN THOUSAND) AND RS. 35 IN GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES WAS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN MISSING AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM BY MOTILAL BHABHUBHAI FROM HIS POCKET.

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Bombay: Monday, November 27, 1939.

THE ONLY WAY

Gandhiji says in the latest issue of "Harijan" that he is a late convert to the idea of a Constituent Assembly but more enthusiastic now about it than even Pandit Jawaharlal, its earlier champion. The same can be said of numerous others in the country. When the idea was first mooted a few years ago, it was distrusted by many Congressmen as impracticable. But a careful study of the plan and its implications has led Congressmen and the public in general to agree with Gandhiji that it is a remedy *par excellence* "for our communal and other distempers, besides being a vehicle for mass political and other education". Indeed, if India is to exercise the right of self-determination, there is no better or more logical way to do so than some form of Constituent Assembly. The wider the franchise the more representative will be the Assembly and the better will it represent the backward minorities. It will have no room for disputes between existing political bodies about their respective representative characters. Gandhiji, therefore, rightly remarks: "The Constituent Assembly will represent all communities in their exact proportion. Except it there is no other way of doing full justice to rival claims. Without it there can be no finality to communal and other claims."

Safeguards For Minorities

Some critics still fear that minorities may be entirely swamped in a Constituent Assembly either because they may not be faithfully or sufficiently represented or because their voice may go unheeded. To this objection Gandhiji has given only a partial reply so far in the following words: "I would give separate vote to the Muslims; but, without giving separate vote, I would, though reluctantly, give reservation, if required, to every real minority according to its numerical strength". Let us assume for the present that this method ensures fair representation for the minorities concerned. But what about their demands regarding their special interests being conceded by the majority? To this the Congress Working Committee has given a reassuring answer as follows: "This Assembly can frame a constitution in which the rights of accepted minorities would be protected to their satisfaction, and in the event of some matters relating to minority rights not being mutually agreed to, they can be referred to arbitration." Whatever may be the difficulties of working out such a scheme in practice, we cannot imagine anything fairer to the minorities, assuming, of course, that they all want freedom for the country.

Need For Propaganda

Once the procedure indicated above and its implications are correctly understood, the whole country, we are confident, will strongly support the demand for a Constituent Assembly, particularly if Congress Committees carry on a vigorous educative propaganda for the purpose. Such propaganda, carried on in every nook and corner of the country, apart from its primary purpose, will also help in preparing the country for the working of a democratic Swaraj constitution, even for a struggle for it if it becomes necessary. It is not to be supposed that this plan rules out negotiations for a settlement between political bodies in the country on the one hand and with the British Government, on the other. Such a settlement will considerably simplify the task or even the nature of the Constituent Assembly that will have to be convened to ratify it. The pertinent question now is whether Britain will agree to convene a Constituent Assembly. "The success of the experiment", says Gandhiji, "at the present stage of India's history depends upon the intention of the British statesmen to part with power without engaging India in a deadly unorganised rebellion". If the British Government are sincere in their promise of a Round Table Conference to formulate a scheme of Swaraj, they can surely go a step further and summon a more truly representative body like a Constituent Assembly, "subject to safeguards to the satisfaction of minorities". Gandhiji admits that this phrase about safeguards is vague. But he rightly contends that it can be defined beforehand by agreement. It may be expected that in the negotiations that are expected to be carried on by the Congress with the Viceroy and with Mr. Jinnah and other minority leaders the question of a Constituent Assembly will be seriously considered. It will be a great thing indeed if all concerned agree to what Gandhiji aptly describes as "the only way out of the present impasse."

Neutrals' Protests

The decision of Britain and France to confiscate German exports has provoked considerably more irritation among neutrals than they would have expected. The Scandinavian States and the Low Countries have already expressed their displeasure. Japan and Italy are almost wild. The former, besides lodging "a vigorous protest" has hinted at the necessity of taking "appropriate counter-measures if Japan's important interests were injured by Britain's action." Italy, too, threatens, through a Fascist newspaper, that she "as a great Power must defend her moral and material interests and cannot, therefore, remain indifferent." In the face of indignant protests and defiant warnings Britain, we believe, will have to retreat. In fact the ground is already being prepared for it in the announcement that the British Government will favourably consider neutral's representations.

Incidentally, referring to Count Ciano's conversation with Allied envoys, Reuter discusses Italian reaction thus:—

> The manner of its presentation (in the Rome Press) in company with despatches regarding the Belgium demarche to London and *polemics on the responsibility of the sinking of the 'Teru Kunu Maru'* show that the Allies' decision is regarded decidedly unfavourably.
> (Our italics).

This, apart from emphasising Italian hostility to Britain and France, shows that Britain is considered to be responsible for the sinking of the Japanese "crack" liner. The following hint of a Japanese newspaper in connection with the investigation by the Japanese Government as to the sinking of the liner, acquires, then, an altogether different, and, for Britain, a sinister, significance: "Whichever way Government decide, it will be equivalent to befriending one belligerent and antagonising the other, which might mean that Japan will be dragged into the European War."

Roosevelt's Hope

Says a Washington message: "In the course of a Press Conference, when discussing the national expenditure, President Roosevelt said that he had hopes that the war would end by the spring, but he gave no indication that he believed his hopes would be fulfilled." The President is, of course, wise in being reserved as to the actual possibility of peace. But what is it that had led him to entertain hopes that the war will be over by the spring? It is probable that Germany was inclined towards negotiations. But the Venlo incident proves that she has changed her mind. This is further emphasised by the fact that in addition to persisting with the use of her new weapon, she has declared her intention of waging what she calls a "total war"—openly involving neutral shipping—in reply to Britain. But President Roosevelt's statement was made after the Venlo incident. What then was he thinking of? Are there peace moves going on behind the scenes?

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

After Two Months Of War

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 7

Important French papers, this week, marking the end of two months of war, have published articles, much in the nature of taking stock of the situation. On the whole, developments since the commencement of hostilities, are viewed as lending reason to watch a position that has evolved with satisfaction and turn to the future with good confidence. The conclusion of the Tripartite Agreement (Turkey, France and Britain) and the decision of the United States to lift the embargo, are stated and stressed, as events of great value and favourable weight. At her own frontier, France has more firmly established contacts and consolidated posts. Internally, measures have been well advanced for holding out efficiently in a new state. The passage of these measures, a response for adjustment to an altered condition secured with marked ease from the country and a thoroughness of military measures assuring the safety of the land, indeed go greatly to cut down chances of Germany to score by a "war of nerves" against France.

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A reserve to adoption of anything like a dashful campaign in the period is much according to a plan. This reserve carries as well, estimates of an internal tightness of Germany and economic circumstances in the light of various factors, especially certain new ones in a state of war, tending to increase this internal tightness sharply. France is greatly careful about avoiding any wastage of her resources, particularly in regard to human material, retaining at the same time a well-measured care about her security and responsibility. She is able to take a more composed view, since it is confidently felt that Germany now cannot trample French soil as on some previous occasions. The development of the aerial warfare is one, apart from other circumstances, asserting for an extension of British responsibility, a factor not overlooked in London. For some time now practically ever since the liquidation of the campaign of Germany against Poland for the while in an active military form, French authorities have been devoting special care to the possibilities of new German moves of an active character on the Western front. If such moves of well-defined and weighty nature have so far not turned out, going much against a German conception of "blitzkrieg" lightning war," it is held as bound closely with an uncertainty in Berlin. It may, of course, be, as certain reports suggest, that to an extent a German passivity in the matter is influenced by calculations of causing a drift between Britain and France, circles in Berlin disposed as well to draw an encouragement mistaking a strategy of the French High Command or the French halt of not rushing to force an advance at the Western Front.

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The German hesitation to an offensive drive follows as well a number of other and specific circumstances. It indicates lack of a necessary care directed by Berlin to a campaign on the West, greatly confident of opposition from the Western Powers not developing actively or lasting firmly. Besides, of course, it reflects the impress of a critical care to German capacity in the face of a different and powerful constellation as represented by France and Britain together and a severity revealed by the Soviet Union, whose favour has been purchased expensively, in the matter of extending aid. French circles, however, do not oversee that a present German comparative passivity, influenced alike by diplomatic reckonings and weight of material circumstances, need not or may not, remain or last very long. Many reports have appeared about Germany giving special care to advance a close drive against Britain. Such an idea, as certain reports indicate, given a support by some currents released from Moscow, at the same time, signifies both a concern about the effect of the blockade and an estimate about the strength of the Maginot Line in Berlin. In Paris, none-the-less, alertness is maintained as well to the chance of Germany rushing to a big frontal offensive, be it under an urge given by some of the more rash among the Nazi leaders or increased apprehension of a long war. In association with a possible trend to a big frontal attack by Germany, important circles in France keep also in view the greater possibility of a German drive conducted in a manner as to touch the neutrality of one or more of the smaller States adjoining Germany on the Western side. Swiss, Belgian and Dutch Governments are known as remaining in a condition of great vigilance. In general, French review of the situation as it has developed, registers good satisfaction. This does not overlook an attention to diplomatic gains or to the chance of the struggle getting to be hard and long. But what is also clear is the strong and extended estimate of an offensive against France re-coiling hardly and weightily against Germany and France being able to stand best a prolongation of the struggle and it getting to effect more and indeed in increasingly sharp and severe ways Germany.

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The negotiations between Russia and Finland that commenced a few weeks back have not yet come to a conclusion. This follows a keenness retained by Russia to bring about the acceptance of certain claims by Finland, and a sharp reserve, particularly to some of them, entertained by Finland. The exact terms of the Russian claims on Finland have not yet been published, neither in Moscow nor in Helsinki. Usually well-informed circles, however, strongly hold, that they relate to, gaining of control by Russia over certain small islands now under Finnish charge, making of some frontier rectifications, and also the concluding of a Russo-Finnish Pact. The pact as foreseen in Moscow is one much in the nature of a military agreement, which would give scope for extension of Russian influence over

(Continued on page 9 Col. 4)

Foreign Degrees In Education

By M. M. SHANBHAG

Since the publication of the circular of the Bombay Government announcing that in future foreign degrees cannot claim preferences over indigenous ones both the public and the numerous degree and diploma holders are wondering at this sudden and apparently strange attitude of the Government.

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It is not only the Government that are to blame for this state of affairs nor have the foreign qualifications lost the intrinsic merit they possess. Education in the freedom-loving Western countries is not the same as education in a subject country like India, and therefore those who have studied in the West must for ever command respect provided they come with a mind to serve the true interests of education here. Experience is otherwise so far. There are dozens of students returning yearly from the West, who hunt for lucrative positions in Government or other institutions, become part of the present educational machinery and never care to right the present stagnant and slavish education. In other words they have never been imbued with the spirit of serving the country by education—the only sure and certain means of awakening a New India. In contrast with this, there is the example of Mahatma Gandhi who without a single pedagogic qualification either here or abroad has invented the 'Basic Scheme' which, if worked with faith and spirit, promises to dispel ignorance and illiteracy from this vast subcontinent within the shortest possible time as well as remedy the many evils in the present system of education. The role of the foreign returned man, leaving a few exceptions, is sadly disappointing in this respect.

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Much water has flown down the Ganges since the publication of the Zukeir Hussein Report. A timely voice from foreign returned men on its merits which cannot be denied would have done much to silence those who are bent upon discrediting anything and everything that has its origin at Wardha. Even the Educational Commissioner of the Central Government, who blessed the Wardha Scheme at the recently held Basic Education Conference at Poona and who is an ardent advocate of it, said Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man living for that one fact alone, and yet the foreign degree-holders who can write and speak eloquently on Rousseau, Pestolozzi and Dewey cannot see in Gandhiji all these combined into one. No wonder then that foreign degrees almost appeared superfluous to the Congress Ministry.

The Education Department in its internal administration has also erred in one way. Whenever any new problem is to be tackled and new orientation is to be given to the educational policy, the services of the younger enthusiasts who are juniors in the department and, who are equally qualified in foreign lands and sometimes being the latest arrivals are better qualified, are not availed of nor the opinions of those outside are called forth, thus throwing away democratic principles in a most important nation-building department.

Granting that the indiscriminate flow of students to Europe, that hitherto occurred should be stopped, it cannot be denied that Government will be doing a great harm to the cause of education if it does not avail itself of the experts some of whom have, at great sacrifice of time and energy and money and with honest motives of serving the motherland crossed even the Atlantic to study Education in the New World which is the home of educational research and experiment.

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To-day Congress has gone into wilderness. The fate of Basic education is hanging in the hands of those who perhaps have given to it a half-hearted support. The question of secondary education on the same nationalising lines was not yet taken up. Is it not high time that the several foreign degree and diploma holders, whether employed in Government Service or otherwise, came out of their slumber, guided the policy of secondary education in the light of their experiences of the West as well as in the best interests of our country? This is not the place to enumerate the many drawbacks in the secondary education. A few can be quoted. The school-teaching nowadays is examination-ridden. The curriculum does

(Continued on Page 8 Col 5)

Frankly Speaking

Rumania And Nazis

The last Rumanian Cabinet resigned as immediate sequel to its refusal to submit to sweeping economic demands by Germany. It is suggested by the Paris press, however, that the new Cabinet headed by M. Tatarescu, a so-called liberal, is distinctly displeasing to the Nazis. Let us hope this is so and that the change is intended to constitute a consolidated national front against the Nazi economic drive. M. Tatarescu will, according to Bucharest, ensure "a strong policy of neutrality and independence" and he has declared that he would organise the military and material forces of the country for those purposes. He has no easy task before him. The Nazis are badly in need of raw materials, but are meeting with checks everywhere. It stands to reason that, desperate as they are, they will not reconcile themselves to the reverse they have experienced in Rumania.

Rajkot "Reforms"

Gandhiji has commented on the so-called reforms in Rajkot weeks after they were announced. That only marks his restraint about what must have shocked him. The "Reforms" actually take away much from what the late Thakore Saheb gave to his people. The boon of adult franchise given by him has been revoked. The original Legislative Council which was wholly elected is now to contain 20 nominated members and 40 elected one so manipulated as to convert the real majority into a minority and to make the Council a creature of the Thakore Saheb and his constitutionally irresponsible Diwan. In short the "Reforms" constitute a flagrant violation of the Thakore Saheb's solemn pledge to transfer to the people "the widest powers possible".

Non-Co-operation

The question now is what the people of the State are to do to vindicate their rights. Gandhiji's answer is as follows: "I am quite sure that in the end the people of Rajkot will come to their own. Meanwhile the evil, that the reforms in my opinion are, must be allowed to work itself out. Those citizens of Rajkot who have any sense of self-respect must abstain from co-operation in working them. They will, if they take my advice, watch, wait, pray and literally spin. They will find that they will be also spinners of real liberty in Rajkot in the non-violent way which is the only true way." This does not mean that the people are to be content with the negative attitude of non-co-operation. The spinning which has been emphasized is, we believe, indicative of the entire constructive programme that Gandhiji has always prescribed for the whole country to organise people so well as to prepare them for any mass action that may be found necessary at any time.

Thakkar Bapa Purse Fund

It has already been announced that the 70th birthday of Mr. A. V. Thakkar is to be celebrated on the 29th instant and that it has been proposed by his friends and admirers, including Gandhiji, to present him with a purse of Rs. 70 000 on the occasion to mark the country's appreciation of his many years' devoted service of Harijans and other submerged classes. Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad and several other Congress leaders have appealed for contributions to the purse fund. But we fear the response so far has been inadequate and does not do justice to Thakkar Bapa—so he is called by all those whom he serves—or to his great services to the Harijan cause. We cannot believe that the public are indifferent in the matter. But it appears that many of those who contribute to such causes have got into the habit of responding only to personal calls and are awaiting such calls. The local Committees appointed for the purpose should make more strenuous efforts to collect the necessary sum.

Well Done

The Brahman Sabha of Bombay deserves to be congratulated on its decision to permit Harijans to attend all its functions. It will be remembered that a resolution conceding such permission was adopted by the Managing Committee of the Sabha some weeks ago but that when it came up before the general body for ratification it was declared 'ultra vires' of the Sabha by the President. Consequently several prominent members of the Committee including Prof. P. V. Kane and Dr. K. S. Mhaskar resigned from the Committee as a protest against the President's ruling. They have now withdrawn their resignations as their policy has been approved. All is well that ends well. Other caste Hindu social bodies may well emulate the example of the progressive Brahman Sabha.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Herr Hitler has been continuing his discussions with his war Chiefs. It is reported that Dr. Todt, the designer of the Siegfried Line, was also present.

According to an Amsterdam report, Herr Hitler discussed with him the possibility of fortifying the Eastern Wall from Slovakia to the Baltic

—Reuter.

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According to our correspondent it is believed in New Delhi that the British Ministers' "outlook is too Conservative to admit immediate change in Indian policy."

Then they had better look out.

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"The resignation of the Congress Ministry must", says the Deshgaurab—who else?—"be followed to its logical conclusion."

That is to say, to the resignation of the Congress High Command and the withdrawal of Mahatma Gandhi?

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"The only way out," Mahatma Gandhi points out, "is a Constituent Assembly."

But does he know that it is quite strategically guarded?

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NATIONAL FLAG SCARES SIR HARRY HAIG, says a headline.

Would it be possible to plant it at—but, no, it wouldn't.

* * * *

London apparently objects to the reported incorporation in the German army of large numbers of Polish prisoners.

Hitler might say after all a soldier is meant to fight and it is immaterial who he is and what he thinks.

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President Roosevelt has expressed hopes that the war would end by the spring.

If his hopes are based on some sort of his own active interest, he would better be careful of his safety. He might be kidnapped.

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The latest Elser story from Germany is that, when arrested, he had on him documents relating to ammunition depots etc. etc., and also "parts of complicated gun fuses and a map of the Beer Hall Cellar."

And he had a signed confession—with full details—too.

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The "Rome Radio" reports that Allied warships have captured three German cargo boats.

Error. Three German cargo boats have captured a number of Allied warship.

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Overheard At Novelty.

(Prelude to *Rashik*. A gallant young man flirting with two young girls.")

"Unfortunately, I am not a young man, much less two young girls".

"But you are a flirt."

* * * *

A young man consulted a doctor. He was afraid of a nervous breakdown.

"Why" asked the doctor.

The man replied: "Because I talk to myself all the time."

"That doesn't prove that you're going to have a breakdown." said the doctor.

"But I'm so boring," objected the patient.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Don't let your neighbour know the full extent of your ignorance.

After a man has made his pile he believes in himself instead of luck.

Many a man has lost a lot of money through the hole in the top of his pocket.

Some persons are born poor, some achieve poverty and some thrust poverty upon others.

After a man gets off one witty remark he is expected to give a continuous performance.

Evolve Ideal Of National State For India

Azizul Haque's Call To Graduates Of Patna University

PATNA, Nov. 25.

THE ADVICE THAT YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNIVERSITIES SHOULD BE INSPIRED BY THE SPIRIT OF UNITY OF INDIA IN RECONSTRUCTING THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY ON THE BED-ROCK OF NATIONAL SOLIDARITY, WAS TENDERED BY THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR AZIZUL HAQUE, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE PATNA UNIVERSITY TODAY.

Referring to the international conflict, the Khan Bahadur said: "To-day it is a war of ideologies —a conflict to decide whether the world is safe only for the mighty and the strong in arms or whether the smaller units can preserve their national existence without being swamped and overwhelmed by the strength of superior physical force. It is yet too early to visualise how the events in future will take shape, but let us hope that once again man will emerge victorious out of the clutches of elemental passions and will foster a spirit of amity and toleration." He prayed that the time would soon come when the world would once again breathe freely in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill, with kindly feelings to all, within a Commonwealth in which the smallest unit would have the right to live in the fullest freedom of its self-expression.

DISRUPTIVE FORCES

The speaker proceeded: "At a time when we are still in the early stage of a new constitutional development, even though temporarily suspended in many places, with plenary powers of executive and legislative authority within the provinces, often times I feel within myself whether we have not to guard ourselves against the operation of disruptive irreligious forces in this country. If that contingency ever arises—and I pray to the Almighty that it may never come—it is bound to corrode the very foundation of our economic and political life. It will bring ruin to our land and shatter the hopes of generations cherished through ages past. The empire of Asoka will then be a mere name in geography, the empire of the Mughals will only be a phantom of history, and the dream of all our heroes will vanish for ever. A certain amount of parochial patriotism must inevitably develop within the provincial barriers and is probably a necessity in the present conditions. I am never impatient of such parochial patriotism, provided there is nothing to weaken our organic national existence."

PLEA FOR UNITY.

The Khan Bahadur observed that in reconstructing the provinces of the future—a task which the young men and women of to-day would soon be called upon to take up—they had to ensure the organic unity of India without in any way endangering the autonomy of the provinces, the fullest self-expression for all communities or the integrity of other fundamental rights. Thus alone would evolve the ideal of a national state for India.

The history of India bore evidences of the danger of isolated states with no bond of cohesive unity. With a highly developed intellectual and civilised life, India could not withstand the wave of Muslim invasion even though individual states sometimes put up a most sturdy fight and a heroic resistance. The political structure slowly built up by the Mughals was shattered to pieces when the rising ambitions of provincial satraps could not be curbed. The probem of future India was, therefore, how to preserve the integrity of the economic and political life of India as a whole, in the midst of free development of individual units and full self-expression of all creeds and communities.

DUTY OF GRADUATES.

The duty of solving this problem would soon devolve upon the graduates of universities, said the Khan Bahadur, and he was sure that the genius of India which had inspired the great Maurya king to send out his mission of peace throughout the vast country and outside, which had strengthend the imperial Mughals in their dream of consolidating India, and which for decades past had been nurtured within the bosom of the poets and the philosophers, the statesmen and the politicians of India, would inspire the graduates in reconstructing the future of this country on the bed-rock of national solidarity. He felt very strongly that the only way in which they could assure a great future for themselves and for this land of theirs was to ingrain within themselves the feeling that they all belonged to one great country and to spare no pains to make the young men and women truly and correctly imbibe the spirit of India and to be proud of their culture and heritage. No other question was of such paramount importance to-day as this. The problem of unity among the different communities of India was only another aspect of the same picture.

NEED OF FAITH.

The Almighty in His wise dispensation had brought together within the four corners of this country the great cultures of the East and the West. The lecturer had always felt within himself that it was by keeping the map of India in the background of all their actions, and in a proper perspective of the history of their past, rich in quality and quantity, that they could have the necessary inspiration and background of the unity among the different peoples inhabiting this vast country. What he asked for was faith in themselves and their past and trust in providence to guide themselves and to lead them to their future.

The Khan Bahadur pleaded for this new synthesis and outlook, even though he was aware of the many controversies, jarring notes and discords. They were, he remarked, mere passing phases. The sun would again rise up in all the refulgent glory of the day, the occasional cloud-bursts and the thunders would soon vanish and the little mists and fogs here and there would soon pass away.

Concluding, he said, that in a vision of the future he saw the graduates of the university occupying the most pre-eminent positions—leaders of men, moulders of thought, pioneers of industry and organisers of prosperous peasantry, and, above all, builders of peace, amity and concord.

DEVELOPMENT OF JAVA SOCIETY

Vreede On Hindu Tradition And Islamic Culture In Island

"Hindu Tradition and Islamic Culture in Javanese Civilisation", was the subject of a lecture delivered by Monsieur F. Vreede, Hon. Director of the Dutch Centre of Studies of the University of Paris, at the University Hall, on Thursday evening.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

PART OF GREATER INDIA

The lecturer in the course of his speech said:—

The island of Java is often called a part of "Greater India", because for a long time its civilization was Hindu and Buddhistic; at the present day, however, its population of more than 42 millions has become almost entirely Mohammedan.

In that Hinduistic period of their civilization, which the Javanese themselves call the Buddhist era, the broad mindedness of the Javanese people made them regard these two religions as different expressions of one and the same truth.

Even nowadays this may be seen in the little island of Bali, quite close to eastern Java, whose population, which consists of one million souls, has remained almost entirely Hindu. In this island of Bali, whose present civilization gives an approximate idea of what could have been the civilization of Java in the pre-Islamic period, both priests of Shiva and priests of Buddha participate in a brotherly manner—though seperately—in the same ceremonies, for which the co-operation of both is necessary.

ADVENT OF ISLAM

When Islam came to Java more than three centuries ago, through merchants natives of India, and more especially of Gujarat, the Javanese welcomed it as a new expression of their ancient belief in One Supreme Being. Therefore all elements of Hindu origin, having a spiritual value, were preserved in their habits and customs, in their traditional arts of theatre, dance and music, and especially in their original shadow-play, performing chiefly scenes taken from Ramayana and Mahabharata. Up till now for instance the character of Arjuna has remained like a national hero, not only for the noble man, but for all classes of the people.

Therefore even during great Muslim festivals the most intense religious feeling is expressed by means of a ceremonial of these various origines.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S CLAIM REPUDIATED

Lucknow Shias' Apprehension About Rights Of Community: Support To Freedom Fight

LUCKNOW, Nov. 25.

The Central Standing Committee of the District Shia Political Conference passed the following resolution at its meeting held on November 17:—

"This meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the District Shia Political Conference, Lucknow, resolves that the Conference stands for such complete Independence of the country wherein the rights of all the minorities and specially those of the Shias are adequately safeguarded. This meeting considers it necessary to extend its active support to all such movements which are based on Nationalism and Freedom of the country and which are launched by any party whatsoever, provided the rights of the Shia minority are admitted by such party.

"It is difficult to find out the example of the manner in which the religious and political rights of the Shia minority have been deliberately crushed by the Congress and the Muslim League.

"Under these circumstances when the very existence of the Shias, as a community, is in great danger, and when no party, whether the Congress or the Muslim League, is safeguarding and doing justice to the community, the meeting is of opinion that the Shias have no other alternative but to politically organise themselves on the platform of the Shia Political Conference, and so long as they do not have complete success in this direction, they should keep themselves aloof both from the Congress and the Muslim League.

"This meeting views the communal struggle of the Muslim League as an unjustified hindrance in the achievement of complete freedom for India and considers its reactionary activities extremely dangerous in the building of a United India.

LEAGUE CLAIM REPUDIATED.

"This meeting considers it necessary to declare in clear and unmistakable terms that the claim of the Muslim League, which has always mercilessly trodden down the susceptibilities of the Shia minority, to be the only representative body of the Muslims of India is quite wrong, because so far as the Shias as a community are concerned, they emphatically deny the claim of the League to represent them."—United Press.

INDIAN SUGAR STOCKS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for sugar production and stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending October 15, 1939:—

Opening stock at factories 1,471,139 maunds; production of sugar for the fortnight 67,062 maunds; despatches of sugar for the fortnight 406,886 maunds; closing stock at factories 1,131,315 maunds.—United Press.

Bills Before Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

According to the latest programme, the first legislative business of the Bengal Government in the Assembly will be the consideration of the Co-operative Bill, which is still being considered by the Select Committee, and it will be disposed of by that body in course of a day or two. The next item will be the introduction of the Jute Bill.—United Press.

Jobber In Oil Bazar Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 26.

Mr. Mohanlal Parshotam of Morvi known in business circles by pseudonym of "colonel" and "great jobber" in local oil bazar has been detained in State Civil Jail on a civil complaint of Rs. 2,000 by local agent of a Bombay firm. His detention has led to apprehensions amongst jobbers.

Anglo-French Economic Warfare

Jean Monnet To Be Chairman Of Joint Committee

LONDON, Nov. 26.

It is officially announced that the British and French Prime Ministers have jointly appointed M. Jean Monnet, whom M. Daladier entrusted with the task of negotiating an agreement for the co-ordination of British and French economic war efforts, to be the Allied Chairman of the Anglo-French Co-ordinating Committee mentioned in the Anglo-French announcement of Nov. 17.

The members of the Committee will vary according to the matters discussed and will be drawn from a panel consisting mainly of senior members of the Permanent Executive Committees.

MANIFOLD FUNCTIONS.

The functions of the Committee will be to co-ordinate the work of the Executive Committees, to deal with any difficulties arising out of supply and purchase of munitions, food, coal and other commodities or which raise important questions of principle or priority, and finally to co-ordinate the work of the Allied purchasing missions abroad.—Reuter.

Co-ordination Committee

(A joint communique issued after the meeting of the Anglo-French Supreme War Council in London on November 17 said:—

"The two countries will in future draw up import programmes jointly and avoid competition in purchases which they have to make aboard in carrying out those programmes. The execution of these tasks has been entrusted to permanent Anglo-French executive committees under an Anglo-French Co-ordination Committee, which is being set up immediately.

"Agreements reached, which can if required be extended to other fields, will afford further evidence of the determination of the two countries to co-ordinate war efforts to the fullest possible extent. By this means arrangements have been carried into effect two months after the beginning of the hostilities for the organisation of common action by the two countries, which was only achieved during the last conflict at the end of the third year of war.")

ITALIANS FOR LIBYAN VILLAGES

ROME, Nov. 25.

Mass Italian immigration into the provinces of Tripoli and Misrata will be stopped during 1940, Marshal Balbo Governor of Libya told the native chiefs to-day according to a Tripoli telegram.

Marshal Balbo said, that Signor Mussolini is so pleased with the Mohammedan colonisation of Libyan "steppes" that he decided to found more Moslem villages.—Reuter.

Sugar Beet Expert Dead

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The death occurred of Earl Denbigh.—Reuter.

(Augustine Fielding, the ninth Earl of Denbigh served in the Egyptian campaign in 1882 and in Indian in 1886. He resigned from the Army in 1888. He evinced much interest in Agricultural matters and was responsible for getting official recognition for Sugar Beet Industry')

Kolhapur State Worker Released

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail).

Sjt. Rambhau Shete, a devoted Congressman, a popular merchant and the Hon. Treasurer of the Kolhapur State People's Conference held in April last, at Kupwad, under the presidency of Dr. P. Sitaramayya, was released from the Kolhapur Central Jail after undergoing a sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine for selling tickets of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad. He was given a rousing reception by the citizens. Mr. Shete has lost 25 pounds in weight.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

The other Prajaparishad workers and leaders like Bhai Bagal Ratnappa Kumbhar, Sardar Desai, Jagdale and twenty others are undergoing their sentences of hard labour in a special solitary jail on Panhala Hill fort.

LORD COMMISSIONER OF ADMIRALTY

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Vice-Admiral G. C. C. Doyle has been appointed Lord Commissioner to the Admiralty and chief of the Naval and Air Services from November 21 in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay.—Reuter.

VENLO INCIDENT

Netherlands Govt. To Protest

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.

The Netherlands Government has decided to protest to Germany regarding the Venlo incident.

The Government expresses the view that the statement issued by the official German news-agency shows that German organisations were involved in the incident.—Reuter.

* * * *

THE HAGUE.—According to reports Lt. Klop was killed in the shooting incident at Venlo. The other three, Mr. Best, Captain Stevens and the chauffeur named Lemmens are reported to be alive, but Mr. Best and Lemmens are believed to be wounded.—Reuter.

* * * *

THE HAGUE, Nov. 25.—Holland's valuable art treasures will be concealed in special repositories of sand dunes to protect them from the danger of damage in wartime, according to an announcement.—Reuter.

BERLIN.—In accordance with the international Olympic ruling that a belligerent nation is not allowed to stage games, the German Olympic Committee has formally abandoned staging of winter Olympics scheduled for February.—Reuter.

RULES FOR ADMITTANCE TO INDIAN NAVY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

The following rules have been made for the examination for cadetship in the Executive Branch of the Royal Indian Navy to be held on March 27, 1940, and subsequent days: A candidate who desires to appear at the examination shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date and in such form as the Federal Public Service Commission may prescribe. The application shall be made through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his parents reside at the time of application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at an educational institution only, for a like period.—United Press.

AREAS IN GERMAN OCCUPATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that the following must be regarded as areas in the occupation of Germany:

The territories comprising (1) "The Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia," (2) Slovakia, and (3) the Free City of Danzig.—United Press.

Former Governor Of S. Australia Dead

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The death has occurred of General Sir Thomas Bridges.—Reuter.

(Sir (George) Thomas (Molesworth) Bridges was Governor of South Australia 1922-27. He entered the British Army in 1892 and served in S. Africa, Somaliland and European War 1914-1918 and was head of Military Missions with Belgian Field Army, British War Mission in U.S.A. in 1918, Br. Mission Allied Armies in the Orient 1918-20).

Support To Congress

Mr. Mahomed Naseer of Dar-es-Salaam, has addressed the following letter to The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:

Sir,—It is with great pride and honour I herewith forward the fees and the enrolment form for the membership of our Indian National Congress. Please acknowledge the sum of shs. 5 (five) which may be utilised towards my membership subscription.

I want, in my humble way, to let every Indian nationalist in India know that every right-thinking and freedom-loving son and daughter of our country is sincerely and with all heart supporting the present Indian National Congress struggle for the restoration of freedom and honour to once great Hindustan. Please convey my congratulations to Babu Rajendra Prasad Babu and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for their just and firm attitude in demanding a democratic Government before supporting democracy elsewhere. All my thoughts and actions will be with the fight for independence through the Indian National Congress.

If you find it fit you may send me the membership forms and I shall try to enrol as many as I can.

Ever ready to serve my country and people.

Nissar And Banerji In Deadly Form

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing batsmen could at all cope with the dangerously accurate Muslim attack. The Kathiawar 'giant' knocked up an enterprising 22 in just over half an hour before stepping across a good-length 'break' from Saeed Ahmed. This being the last wicket to fall, the Hindus' first innings terminated for 159, giving the Muslims a lead of 40 runs on the first innings. Though the lead itself was not 'match-winning' its moral and psychological implications couldn't be ignored. But when Banerji in his very third over sent Mushtaque Ali's off-stump flying when the Indore bat had scored only 3 runs, the Muslim batsmen didn't appear to have gained in confidence on account of the moral advantage of the first innings' lead. Mustaque for once tried to replace his usual hectic 'opening' with something much more subdued and paid the penalty of experimenting. His early departure was a rude shock to the Muslims' hopes but a fine partnership between Wazir Ali and Dilawar Hussein, for the fifth wicket soon revived them. However, with all his proverbial 'luck' Sunday does not seem to be Wazir's lucky day.

Wazir's Grand Innings

For after the pair had put on 43 runs and carried the Muslim total to 136 for 4, the Muslim skipper saw Dilawar attempt a hook off a rising one from Banerji, mistime and get the ball in full force on his 'temple'. The Muslim wicket-keeper went down in agony and had to retire 'hors de combat'. Dilawar's awkward stance was more than anything else responsible for the mishap. A batsman whose natural style precludes complete use of the feet should never attempt to hook a rising one from a pace-bowler. Dilawar's injury was the signal for a Muslim rot to set in —four wickets falling within 10 minutes for 4 runs. An unfortunate misunderstanding between Wazir Ali and Amir Elahi terminated the Muslim skipper's grand 'captain's' innings for 52 and after his dismissal the Muslim batting seemed to have breathed its last. Banerji had a fine afternoon with the ball and his 4 for 35 includes 2 wickets those of Saeed Ahmed and Jehangir Khan with 2 deliveries. Jehangir Khan's successive failures only prove that it does not pay to include a player in a team for a big match —simply on his reputation. It's to be hoped the mistake will not be repeated. At any rate the match is still anybody's—with the odds slightly in favour of the Hindus. Between them, Amarnath, Vijay Merchant, Nissar and Amir Elahi will decide the issue to-day. It was indeed unfortunate for the Muslims that their new fast-bowling hope, Mazhar Mahmud could not shake off the 36 hours' train journey from Lahore—and was painfully erratic in the few overs entrusted to him. However, the Government College, Lahore youngster may well cause some upsets to-day.

DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

PSYCHOLOGY IN SCHOOLS

U. P. Govt.'s Move

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

With a view to constituting a Board of Psychological Studies in the province as recommended by the United Provinces Primary and Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee, the Government has decided to appoint a committee to advise regarding the constitution of the Board, and the scope of the work to be undertaken by it. The Committee consists of Mr. J. C. Powell-Price (Director of Public Instruction), chairman; Rai Sahib Deb Narayan Mukerji, Dr. C. H. Rice, Khan Sahib Dr. I. R. Khan, Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta and Dr. A. R. Pachauri. The committee will hold its sittings at Allahabad on November 27, 1939, and the following days.—United Press.

ORAL QUIT ORDER ON STATE WORKER?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 26.

Mr. Vrajlal Chhaganlal Joshi of Rajkot, who was sentenced to jail in Rajkot Satyagrah fight and had left for Kalol in Panchmahal District for service returned here for household work but the State police it is learnt gave him oral order to leave Rajkot State limits soon.

Mr. Vrajlal asked for written order but the authorities have not given it and he is staying still in State limits. His family had gone to Civil station but has returned to State area again.

ELECTIONS UNDER MYSORE REFORMS

BANGALORE, Nov. 25.

It is now definitely learnt that elections to the Legislature under the recently announced new Mysore Reforms scheme will be held in September next year, and the first meeting of the reconstituted Assembly will be held in October next.

The Delimitation Committee just set up is at work and its report is expected in December next. On receipt of the report Government will have to issue instructions to the district authorities to prepare voters' list, which will be almost treble the present number. As these preliminary works have to be gone through, it is considered that it will not be possible to hold the elections in June next.

It is ascertained authoritatively that the Budget for the year 1940-41 will be considered by the present Assembly and the Council in June, 1940.—United Press.

SALARIES OF BIHAR LEGISLATORS

PATNA, Nov. 26.

The "United Press" reliably understands that in Bihar as in certain other provinces, the decision has been taken that the suspension of Secs. 65 and 72 of the Government of India Act, does not itself have the effect of terminating the payment of the salaries and allowances to officers and members of the provincial legislature. For the present, therefore, the payment will continue to be made.—United Press.

REFORMS IN DHROL

New Ruler's Solicitude For Subjects' Welfare

KATHIAWAR, November 23.

The first thing done by H.H. the Thakore Saheb Shri Chandrasinhji Bahadur of Dhrol after ascending the Gadi was to make the State completely "dry" from 1st January, 1940.

The social reform regarding abolition of caste-dinners given after the dead introduced by His Highness during his Rajkumarship as President of the Hardhol Samaj, was acted upon by him on the occasion of the sad demise of his brother, his late Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji, and the amount thus saved has been used in distributing four thousand maunds of wheat among the famine-stricken poor, irrespective of caste or creed.

On the very next day after his assumption of powers, the representatives from all communities were invited at his palace and they were told that all of them collectively or individually could approach him at any time to voice their grievances. His Highness attends office regularly from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. barring an interval for lunch.

To commemorate the memory of His late Highness the Thakore Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji, his brother, a club named after him as the Jorawar Club has been started, and its membership is made open to all.

Literacy Will Save Workers From Money-Lenders

(From A Correspondent.)

A mammoth meeting of the public of DeLisle Road, was held at the Welfare Centre Hall of DeLisle Road, under the auspices of the Government Literacy Campaign, when Mr. K. T. Mantri, the Special Literacy Officer to the Government of Bombay presided and Mr. V. K. Joshi, the Principal of the Chabildas High School of Dadar and Dr. Rasik R. Thakar, addressed the meeting.

The Special Literacy Officer to the Government said that everybody had outer physical eyes to see, but literacy was in his opinion the inner eyes, which must be had by each and every person, if he desired to make his life worth-living. Even if it could not make them rich, literacy would at least save them from the frequent troubles of money-lenders and they would be able to maintain themselves and their family comfortably. Hence to be literate was very necessary.

Lt.-Col. R. F. D. MacGregor, I.M.S. has been appointed to officiate as Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Delhi, vice Major J. A. W. Ebden, I.M.S. deceased.

Hindus Skittled Out For 159

Muslim Collapse In Second Innings

(Continued from page 10)

to the sight-screen, and after Amar Singh had conceded 3 singles in his second over, Kadri on-driving the first delivery of Banerji's third over signalled 10 after 12 minutes. Kadri followed up by cutting the second ball for 3 and Mushtaque Ali crossing over got a 2 off the fifth one but with the very next ball Banerji uprooted Mushtaque Ali's off stump to claim the first victim of the innings. (16—1—3).

Mushtaque for once tried to replace his aggressive tactics by opening in a subdued vein, and paid the penalty of experimenting. Abbas Khan, rightly promoted in the batting order, joined Kadri, and with a brace off Banerji the latter soon put up 20 after 22 minutes' batting. Immediately after Abbas Khan got a lucky cut for 4 through the slips off Banerji, Hindlekar just failing to get his hands on to the ball, and on-driving the 4th ball of Amar Singh's next over for 3, the Sind batsman signalled 30 after 28 minutes.

But with the addition of only 2 runs more the Muslims lost their second wicket, Abbas Khan in attempting to hook a short one from Banerji, mistimed for Vijay Merchant to bring off a well-judged catch (32—2—10)

Naidu's Quick Bowling Changes

He was replaced by Wazir Ali who received a tremendous ovation from the 35,000 odd spectators as he walked on to the crease.

The Muslim skipper opened promisingly cover-driving the third delivery of Banerji's seventh over magnificently to the rails, and a oye for 4 following, 40 of the innings was up after 41 minutes. 3 runs later Naidu rung his first bowling change, C. S. Naidu relieving Banerji from the Churchgate end, after the latter had bowled seven overs, including a maiden, for 26 runs and two wickets. The Indore slow-spinner conceded a two to Kadri and a single to Wazir in his first over and after the Muslim skipper had got another single from Amar Singh's next over, he crossed over and got yet another single, off C. S. Naidu to hoist the first half-century after the innings had lasted 53 minutes.

At this stage "C. K." rung his second bowling change, himself taking over from Amar Singh from the Pavilion end, after the Kathiawari had in his first spell bowled 8 overs, with 2 maidens for 12 runs. Wazir greeted the change by square-cutting "C. K.'s" fourth delivery grandly to the ropes, and then the Naidus bowled a maiden each to both batsmen.

A steady glut of singles followed and Wazir getting a lucky brace to the on off C. S. Naidu saw 60 on board after 65 minutes. At this stage Vinoo Mankad relieved C. K. Naidu from the Pavilion end, after the Hindu skipper had bowled only 3 overs, including a maiden for 5 runs. The batsmen however continued to score, unperturbed and Wazir off-drove the third ball of Vinoo's second over powerfully for 3. Shortly after the same batsman getting a single off C. S. Naidu signalled 70 after 74 minutes' batting, Kadri celebrating the occasion by on-driving the very next ball for 3. After this over, C. S. Naidu after having bowled 7 overs, including a maiden, for 21 runs gave way to Amar Singh from the Churchgate end, and the Lancashire League bowler opened his second spell with a maiden to Wazir Ali.

At the other end Vinoo after bowling another maiden to Kadri was relieved by Amarnath. Wazir Ali getting 2 twos off the new bowler saw 80 on board after 85 minutes. But without any further addition to the score, Amar Singh completely beat and clean-bowled Kadri with the third ball of his third over from the Churchgate end. (80—3—33). Kadri had batted stolidly for 88 minutes and his 33 included a four and 3 threes. Nazir Ali joined his brother who greeted his arrival by powerfully off-driving Amarnath to the ropes. At 87, Naidu brought on his brother from the Pavilion end, in place of Amarnath after the latter had bowled 2 overs for 9 runs, and the Indore slow spinner gave 2 singles to each batsman in the first over of his second spell and 90 was on board after 93 minutes, but Naidu Junior was not to be eluded, and with the third ball of his very next over he scattered Nazir Ali's stumps for 3. (93—4—3). Dilawar Hussein joined his skipper and opened his account by glancing the fifth delivery of the same over to the ropes.

Dilawar Retires Hurt

Soon after the Muslim wicket-keeper straight-drove C. S. Naidu for a single to hoist the first century after the innings had lasted 112 minutes, 7 runs later the tea interval was taken, Wazir Ali and Dilawar Hussein being unbeaten with 38 and 12 respectively. Amar Singh resuming the attack, from the Churchgate end to Wazir Ali, saw the Muslim skipper get a 2 off the Kathiawari's second delivery to reach his own 40 after 87 minutes' batting, and Dilawar facing C. S. Naidu at the other end pushed the latter's third delivery for a single to signal 110 after the innings had lasted 124 minutes. Hereafter the rate of scoring slowed down markedly, Amar Singh bowling two successive maidens to Dilawar and C. S. Naidu following suit with a maiden to Wazir Ali. The first 8 overs after tea had yielded only 8 runs. Scoring was being done in occasional singles and twos, but Dilawar suddenly flashing out pulled the first delivery of C. S. Naidu's 6th over, after tea, to the square-leg boundary and glanced the third also to the ropes. 120 of the innings was up after 144 minutes. Banerji relieved Amar Singh from the Churchgate end, and hooking his very first delivery powerfully to the rails Wazir signalled 130. "C. K." now rung his second bowling change, after resumption himself relieving C. S. Naidu from the Pavilion end.

After he had conceded a maiden to C. K. Naidu, Wazir on-drove the second ball of Banerji's next over to reach his own 50, after having been at the crease for 128 minutes, amidst thunderous cheers. Immediately after, however Dilawar Hussein in attempting to hook a rising one from Banerji sustained a nasty injury on the temple and had to retire hurt, with his total at 29. Saeed Ahmed replaced him but was declared l.-b.-w. to Banerji's next delivery (136—5—0).

Wazir Ali's Great Innings

Jehangir Khan now joined Wazir but with his very next ball Banerji scattered the Cambridge Blue's stumps also for a 'duck' (136—6—0). Worse was to follow Amir Elahi who replaced Jehanjir Khan in attempting a very risky run off the third delivery of Banerji's fourth over after tea, ran his skipper out when the latter's score was 52. (138—7—52). Wazir had played a real, captain's innings, having defied the Hindu bowlers for full 140 minutes for his flawless 52 which included 4 hits to the ropes. Powerful cover shots and neat drives to the off were the Muslim skipper's principal scoring strokes. Wazir's great effort had come to the Muslims' rescue at a crucial time and his unfortunate exit at a time when the Bhopal bat appeared to be set for a big score was indeed a great blow for his side, and one which might ultimately decide the fate of the match. Nissar joined Amir Elahi and the latter getting a 2 off Banerji signalled 140 after 177 minutes. But when only one run more had been added, C. S. Naidu who had relieved "C. K." from the Pavilion end, with the third delivery of his second over tempted Nissar to have a 'go' at the ball; the Muslim speed-merchant, missed and had his stumps spreadeagled. (141—8—1).

Immediately after stumps were drawn for the day, with the Muslim's second innings total at 141 for 8 wickets.

HINDUS.

First Innings.

D. D. Hindlekar, b. Nissar	4
Vinoo Mankard, b. Amir Elahi	19
L. Amarnath, c. Jehangir Khan, b. Nissar	28
V. M. Merchant, l.b.w. Nissar	32
C. K. Naidu, b. Amir Elahi	0
S. Banerji, c. Jehangir Khan b. Nissar	17
C. S. Naidu, c. Mushtaque Ali, b. Nissar	0
M. M. Jagadale, c. Wazir Ali b. Amir Elahi	17
Amar Singh l.b.w. Saeed Ahmed	22
K. M. Rangnekar, l.b.w. Nissar	14
U. M. Merchant (not out)	0
Extras	6
Total	159

Fall of Wickets.

1 for 16, 2 for 43, 3 for 43, 4 for 57, 5 for [illegible], 6 for 117, 7 for 117, 8 for 123, 9 for 155.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahomed Nissar	20	3	52	6
Mazhar Mahmud	5	1	19	0
Saeed Ahmed	17.3	7	37	1
Amir Elahi	11	6	36	3
Jehangir Khan	2	0	9	0

MUSLIMS (First Innings) 199

Second Innings

Mushtaque Ali, b Banerji	3
S. M. Kadri, b Amar Singh	33
Abbas Khan, c V. M. Merchant, b Banerji	10
Wazir Ali, run out	52
Nazir Ali, b C. S. Naidu	3
Dilawar Hussein, retired hurt	29
Saeed Ahmed, l.b.w., Banerji	0
Jehangir Khan, b Banerji	0
Amir Elahi, not out	2
Mahomed Nissar, b C. S. Naidu	1
Extras	8
Total for 8 wkts.	141

FALL OF WICKETS.

1 for 16, 2 for 32, 3 for 80, 4 for 93, 5 for 136, 6 for 136, 7 for 138, 8 for 140.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S Banerji	11	2	35	4
Amar Singh	22	7	24	1
C. S. Naidu	19.3	2	53	2
C K. Naidu	5	2	7	0
Vinoo Mankad	4	2	5	0
Amarnath	2	0	9	0

PENTANGULAR SIDELIGHTS

By J. C. MAITRA

The Hindu-Muslim match started in a sensational manner on Sunday morning when Amarnath was dismissed by Nissar with his fourth delivery in the second over.

* * * *

With four wickets gone for 57 runs, it did not seem a very hopeful outlook for the Hindus. But Banerjee with the assistance of Vijay Merchant, who stepped in next made things appear a little bright for them.

* * * *

It did not however last long. Immediately after 80 was heralded, the Bengali fell a victim to the Punjab express. Banerjee was playing a fine game, meeting Nissar, Saeed Ahmed and Mazhar Mahmud with confidence.

* * * *

Further disaster befell the Hindus when C. S. Nayudu was sent back to the Pavilion for a duck. In trying to hook Nissar, C. S. mistimed and offered an easy catch to Mustaq.

* * * *

This was Nissar's third wicket of the morning—and four in all—for 3 runs each. The speed-merchant was bowling with great pace which deluded the batsmen completely.

* * * *

Six-wickets down for 80 runs was a miserable performance for the Hindu batsmen who are all Test Cricketers of repute. It was really surprising that after playing some of the best bowling in the world with confidence they should go down in the sorry fashion.

* * * *

Jagdale came on the scene at this stage and gave a hopeful turn for the Hindus. Nissar did not seem to have any terror for him. And Vijay played him with confidence too.

* * * *

After 37 runs were added, the Indore batsman made a silly stroke off Amir Elahi to present a 'dolly' catch to Wazir Ali at mid-off. Vijay was next hauled up for impinging the l.b.w. Code.

* * * *

Dilawar was barracked from all sides for his frequent appeals to the umpires.

* * * *

Amar Singh and Rangnekar made a plucky stand to collect 22 and 14 respectively. But both of them were penalised for covering the wicket. The Hindu innings closed at 159, Uday Merchant remaining not out.

* * * *

Surprising as it may seem, the Hindu team which was supposed to contain not only the flower of Hindu Cricket but Indian Cricket should go down for such a meagre score and that too on a perfect wicket.

* * * *

There is not the least doubt that Mahomed Nissar bowled magnificently and deserved high encomium for his prodigious bag of six wickets, conceding only 52 runs.

* * * *

Nissar's victims included Hindlekar, Amarnath, Banerjee, Vijay Merchant, C. S. Naidu and Rangnekar. I refuse to believe that these batsmen did full justice to their talent. If they did, Indian batting must have fallen very low!

* * * *

The Muslims began their second venture rather disastrously, losing Mushtaq Ali and Abbas Khan at 16 and 32 respectively. Banerjee was responsible for both the wickets.

* * * *

Wazir Ali stepped into the breach and averted a collapse. Associated with Kadri, he raised the total to 80 when his partner parted company. The latter had batted as stolidly as ever for 90 minutes to compile his 33.

* * * *

Major Naidu rang changes in his bowling with judicious care and arranged the field most strategically which helped to keep down the score.

* * * *

Playing a capital game, Wazir Ali hoisted his 50 amidst all round cheers. Immediately after, Dilawar, in trying to hook a bumper from Banerjee, was struck on the head and had to leave the field.

* * * *

This was followed by Banerjee knocking the bails of Saeed Ahmed and Jehangir Khan with successive deliveries. The total was 136.

* * * *

A surprising turn of events took place thereafter. Wazir was run out next in an attempt to protect Amir Elahi from the Bengal trundler. A prompt throw by Mankad saw Hindlekar knocking down the bails.

* * * *

The Muslim score now stands at 141 for 8 wickets. It is not likely to rise much higher now. Although they will have a modest pile behind them to defend their title, they have the satisfaction of putting up a total which is higher than the Hindu score in the first innings.

* * * *

It is not at all difficult for the Hindus to surpass the Muslim figure, if they bat with confidence. But with Nissar in deadly form, anything may happen. All credit to those who win this match.

Members of the Indian Medical Unit in China. Photograph taken at Base of 8th Route Army in Yanan. (Left to Right (1) Dr. Kotnis, (3) Dr. Atal, (6) Dr. Basu.

FOREIGN DEGREES IN EDUCATION

(Continued from page 6)

not meet the needs of the individual differences among students. They are trained not for citizenship but for clerical posts. The young men become misfits in society devoid of adventure and action. If this education goes on the whole society will become a misfit in the human race.

An effective answer to the Circular would be for all the foreign degree and diploma holders to form an Association of their own to carry on annual surveys of education collect data and statistics undertake research, suggest ways and means of changing the present education for servility to education for life and bring moral pressure on the authorities to give effect to their suggestions. The association should be non-political in the narrow sense of the word as education cannot be completely divorced from politics; and holders of Government posts as well as others should one and all form the personnel of the Association. At the same time care should be taken that the association does not keep aloof with an air of superiority from co-operating with other bodies working for the emancipation of our educational system.

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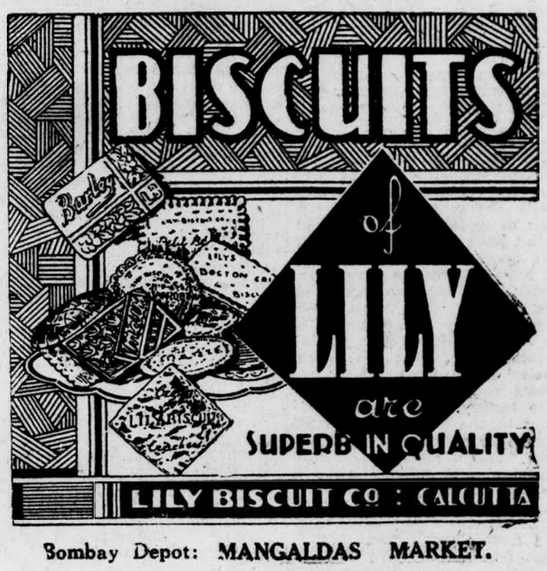

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MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Simply Wanted the Tiger Wised Up on His Script — By BUD FISHER

GOIN' TO WORK?
YEH, I GOT A BIT PART TO PLAY IN A MOVIE!
NOW IN THIS SCENE YOU STAND IN FRONT OF THAT TIGER'S CAGE AND THEN WE'LL LET THE TIGER OUT TO CHASE YOU!
JUST A SECOND-- IS THAT A REAL, WILD, MAN-EATING TIGER?
CERTAINLY, IT'S A REAL, WILD, MAN-EATING TIGER! BUT YOU GOT NOTHIN' TO WORRY ABOUT!
NOW GET THIS STRAIGHT! IN THIS SCENE THE TIGER CHASES YOU ONLY 500 FEET!
ONLY 500 FEET?
YES, ONLY 500 FEET! THAT AND NO MORE! DO YOU UNDERSTAND?
YEH, I DO.
?
-BUT DOES THE TIGER?
?

Laski's Warning Against "Official Stupidity"

Hamilton Fyfe Condemns Suppression Of Liberties During War Time

(From Our London Correspondent.)

Nearly 800 delegates, representing more than 350 National Societies, District Committees and Branches, to a Conference on "Civil Liberties in War-time," organised by the Council for Civil Liberties at Beaver Hall, London on Saturday afternoon, passed a resolution "viewing with apprehension the very wide and drastic powers conferred on the Government by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939," and pledging resistance to the introduction of any of the essential principles of industrial conscription.

With so wide a representation, it was of great significance that the conference accepted almost unanimously (there were only four or five dissentients) amendments from the floor which straightened out and sharpened up the uncertain or feeble portions of the original platform resolution. Indeed, as one of the delegates said, "the Conference gave a picture of the real state of democratic feeling in Britain behind the 'news blockade' of the British Press."

TOO ZEALOUS ASSISTANT.

Prof. Harold Laski related that he submitted to the Censor an article on Labour and the war. It had been written at the request of an American journal. The Censor's office cut out five lines. The five lines happened to be a quotation from a war time speech by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, when leading the Opposition. On being asked why it was cut out, the Censor explained that one of his young men had been too zealous. Prof. Laski warned the Conference to be on guard against official stupidity. In his examples he gave two American cases. During the last war an American professor declined to subscribe to the Red Cross on the ground that its activities mitigated the horrors of war. For saying this he was charged with having done something to encourage the enemy and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He served 18 months.

In another case, a woman was prosecuted because she said, at a wartime knitting party, "I wonder if these socks reach the soldiers?" Another woman informed the authorities, and the questioning knitter was sent to prison for seven years. She served nine months. Prof. Laski agreed that extraordinary precautions were necessary and it was folly to think that in the kind of position people of Britain were confronted they could continue exactly as if there were no war. But they wanted safeguards against stupidity and he felt that the Government should not be given powers which made them accuser and judge in their own cause. If the Government got such powers as those in the Defence Regulations they might win the war, but the people would lose it.

ENCOURAGING HITLERISM AT HOME.

Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, president of the National Council for Civil Liberties said that it was for them to fight against the Nazis who were threatening Britain, who would restrain the people of Britain in almost every activity and faculty of their civil life. As an old war correspondent, journalist and writer of books, he had watched the situation most carefully. The danger of suppression of the written and spoken word was always great, and especially in war-time. "We saw it in the last war," he said, "and it was for us to watch what the Government is doing and try to check every encroachment on these liberties for which our race has fought for hundreds of years. What is the good of our Government saying it is going to fight Hitlerism abroad when it is encouraging it at home?"

DISMISSAL OF FIREMEN

Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., who moved the resolution, said that the unnecessary interference with trade which was taking place was detrimental to the primary object of bringing the war to a successful and early conclusion. He felt that if Britain was relying on the war being brought to an end by the economic and perhaps the political collapse of the forces opposed to the people there must not be unnecessary interference with commerce and the export trade of Britain which, on the contrary, should be stimulated by the departments concerned. Speaking as a lawyer, he found it difficult to imagine who could have drafted some of the Defence Regulations or what he thought they meant.

Mr. Robert Willis, Secretary of the London Trades Council, said revision of the regulations had been promised, and it had been laid down that to take part in strikes would not be considered an offence; but it was necessary to guard against a too ready acceptance of assurances from a Government with such a record as that of the present Government. In war-time extraordinary powers must be granted to any Government, but this Government had used the war situation to clamp down a dictatorship none the less repressive because lacking in brutality in its application. Some auxiliary fire service men who asked for ten shillings and the free meal they had been promised were summoned before the Chief Constable, who was accompanied by an Army officer, and who informed them that under an Act which he did not specify he had the power to charge them, and they were liable to a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment. He added that he would not tolerate such subversive activities and the men were instantly dismissed, though later some were reinstated after apologizing.

JOURNALIST'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Ronald Kidd, Secretary of the Council, said that the powers under the Defence Regulations were to be further strengthened to prevent news of arrests under them being published. Other speakers, including Wal Hannington, who pointed out the attacks on unemployed rights already in progress, Mr. Percy Alliott, who sharply criticised the attitude of the T.U.C. General Council, and Mrs. Weston, were unanimous in protesting against the Emergency Powers under which meetings could be suppressed, freedom of expression punished and "the power vested in the Secretary of State to detain persons for an indefinite period without charge or trial and without the right of appeal to the Courts of Law."

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, speaking of the immediate pre-war period, said that in fifty years of journalism he could not remember a time when there had been so much interference by Government departments. He was speaking to a Fabian Society meeting. On the propaganda and repression exercised by this country's ruling class in the period between the war of 1914 and this war, he spoke of the work of this sort done by the press itself. There was a steady tendency to fewer newspapers, to fewer controllers of newspapers, and therefore greater circulation and greater subserviance to advertisers. But newspapers also served to fight against such abuses as that of the Official Secret Act, and the increased autocracy of the police and of Government departments.

The White Paper on Nazi brutalities, said Mr. Fyfe, was published now to whip up public sentiment by a man who, four days before war broke out, spoke of wanting an understanding and even an alliance with Germany. Those crimes now used as propaganda had been known to the Government for years; for year it had "paltered with a public crime." Another growing and dangerous habit of the Government departments quoted by the speaker was that of using official statements to the press as opportunities for boosting individual Ministers or party achievements. This, he said, was using public money for party purposes.

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SLEEPINESS AFTER MEALS

Means Stomach Disorder

Have you been in the habit of dismissing that sleepy feeling after a meal as just a kind of laziness, or the result, perhaps, of eating a little too well? If so, you may be quite wrong. It is probably due to the faulty action of your principal digestive organ, the stomach.

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PARSI YOUTH CONFERENCE

INAUGURATION BY SARDAR DASTUR NAUSHIRWAN ON SATURDAY

The First Parsi Youth Conference, Bombay, 1939, will be presided over by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee will be Naushir K. Petigara, Solicitor.

The Conference will be inaugurated by Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastur Naushirwan Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Deccan and Malwa, at Sir C. J. Hall on December 2nd (Saturday) at 5 p.m. and on December 3rd (Sunday) there will be a morning session at 10 a.m. and the evening session at 5 p.m.

Resolutions will deal with such burning problems as Education, Unemployment, and Social Service and they embody concrete and valuable suggestions which could be subsequently worked out to the great benefit of the community.

The resolutions will be in the hands of capable young ladies and gentlemen, persons with high foreign qualification and experience or others deeply versed in their respective subjects and occupying important positions in the city.

(a) Reception Committee Members have to pay Re. 1.

or

(b) Delegates have to pay annas 4.

N.B.—(a) and (b) are open to those between the ages of 16 and 40. Those above the age of 40 become visitor by donation of Rs. 2 or more.

Place of Enquiry: Yusuf Building, (1st Floor), Room No. 12A, Opposite Flora Fountain.

Exemption From Municipal Tax To 'Defence' Employees

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The Punjab Government in the Local Self-Government Department have issued a notification prohibiting the levy by any Municipal Committee upon any person, subject to the Army Act, the Indian Act, 1911, the Naval Discipline Act or that Act as modified by the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, the Air Force Act or the Indian Force Act, who is compelled by the exigencies of military, naval or air force duty to reside within the limits of a municipality, of taxes of the following kinds:—

Municipal taxes on salaries; Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices or appointments; Municipal taxes on animals or vehicles in respect of (a) any animal which such person is required by the regulations of the service to which he belongs to keep, and (b) any vehicle which such person is permitted to keep in lieu of an animal which in the absence of such permission the said regulations would require him to keep. —United Press.

BENARES.—A meeting of Vaidya Surgeon's Association was held on the 19th November, 1939, and it was decided to convene the First All-India Vaidya Surgeon's Conference in the 3rd week of December, 1939. The Provisional Reception Committee has been formed.

AFTER TWO MONTHS OF WAR

(Continued from Page 6).

Finland. Helsinki is particularly sensitive to the idea of a pact of the character and is viewed as keeping up an attitude of keen opposition to it. It may be that Russia now will not go to extreme lengths to press the issue of a pact of a nature favoured in Moscow, without possibly fully dropping the idea. Over the other two issues, Russian attitude is widely expected to be firmer. In connection with them, Finland is held as being not entirely indisposed to make certain advances to meet Russia. A check to an understanding about them being reached is taken as more bound with some of the Russian demands in respect to them standing as too wide and exacting. The Russian claims extend to gaining of control over certain small, but strategically very important islands and securing of some frontier alterations. The former is seen as a move to further fortify a grip over the Baltic. In connection with these proposed changes, Moscow has also expressed a willingness to cede a territory adjoining Karelia to Finland. This is a concession, the value of which will hardly compensate a loss that will accrue to Finland by the acceptance of some of the Russian claims. It is important and interesting to note that, one of the Russian points relating to frontier rectifications visualizes the aim of Mocow to get a common frontier with Norway. Its realisation means the emergence practically of Russia by a northerly route into the Atlantic. This possibly gives to Britain a special interest in the Russo-Finnish negotiations.

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An extension of maritime interest on Russian side, much in evidence now under circumstances is suited to find expression in the development of a more vigorous policy by Moscow in relation to the Black Sea and beyond also in the Pacific. Russian diplomacy no doubt carrying the reflex of internal developments and changes tends towards greater elasticity and capacity for sharp and sudden turns. The gaining of a firmer grip by Russia in the Baltic, might well see, Moscow turning to devote a greater care to the Eastern frontier, simultaneously indicating a care to the course of understanding with Japan and showing a sympathy to China, but with care to extension of Russian influence in the Pacific closely staying behind both. Molotov's last speech before the Soviet Supreme Council manifested an attention to push up plans or moves to obtain a firmer hold over the Baltic and a calculated care for lending support to Germany in ways, somewhat gaily overlooking various earlier declarations. Possibly in Moscow a presumption is kept about settling the terms of a co-operation with Germany. The perspectives held out by trends in Russian attitude do call for a closer care from the East. No doubt, at the moment, the weight of these trends fall most on Europe, where to Germany, though they extend some assistance, they yet basically impose severe checks, made all the more severe owing to Russian halt not letting, rather holding a sufficiency to push a drive against the West, or to well meet a German economic vulnerability.

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The dismemberment of the Polish State following the German attack, has brought now close to two millions and a half of Jews more under German rule and domination. Their fate is doubly tragic. It is not known yet what is going to be done to them, not definitely. In Germany proper there lived but half a million Jews when Hitler came to power. When one takes into consideration a hard course with an almost ferocious concentration pursued in relation to the Jews in Germany, one may well form an idea of a bigger tragedy to enact which Germany now in brutal fashion has gained a scope. There are references to a Jewish colony being formed round the town of Lublin. To this region in this case are to be transported Jews, not only from Poland, but also Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Some of the forced migrations planned by the Nazi regime constitute not the least cruel of the moves in regard to Eastern Europe. Already one understands Jews in large numbers are being packed out from definite areas under German control to other regions. Newly for instance many Czech Jews have been sent to Poland in regions occupied by Germany. In the process often families are torn up and homes destroyed. Thousands of Polish Jews quite recently have been put to concentration camps. More under hard conditions, are being drafted for field labour and road construction. In connection with the Jewish problem, according to a "Havas" report, there is also a scheme of founding a Jewish colony in a part of Ethiopia. As indicated by some Italian papers it is to begin proposed to instal thirty thousand Jews in a region south of Lake Tana, where an important centre of fish conserving is to be raised, that as stated could extent export to the whole of equatorial Africa and India. The scheme is mentioned as involving a capital of fifty million dollars which an American organization, it would appear, is ready to make available. The project at present is reported as being under Italian consideration.

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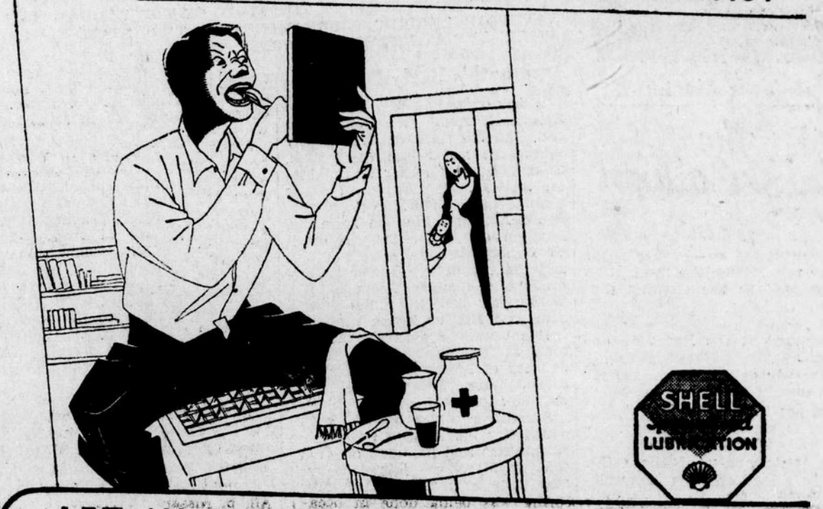

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Packages Of Military Stores Disappear

PATNA, Nov. 25.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance this morning of three packages of Military stores containing gun locks and barrels etc. from a wagon stabled on the siding of the Gaya Railway station.

The wagon was despatched from Ichapur for Allahabad under strong military guard. The seal and lock of the wagon was found broken open. Police have proceeded to Gaya to investigate. —United Press.

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Social Reform Needed In Idar

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The annual gathering of Idar Yuvak Club was held at Hirabaug Hall, C. P. Tank, on Thursday last under the presidentship of Mr. Shivshanker P. Vyas, a well-known social worker of State people.

Mr. Shivshanker Vyas addressing the youths advised them to take to social reform work and set an example for others.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1939

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Nissar Skittles Out Hindus For 159

Muslims Poor Score In Second Venture: Wazir Ali's Courageous Effort

DILAWAR HUSSEIN INJURED

Amar Singh

Wazir Ali

BOMBAY, November 26.

A BUMPER HOLIDAY CROWD OF OVER 20,000 WAS PRESENT ON SUNDAY AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM TO SEE AMARNATH (20) AND BANERJI (1) RESUME THE HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS AGAINST THE MUSLIMS IN THE FINAL OF THE BOMBAY PENTANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT AND THE STANDS WERE FILLING UP AT BREAK-NECK SPEED.

Amarnath's Early Departure

Nissar resuming the attack to Amarnath from the Churchgate end, had his third delivery neatly square-cut for 2 and the fifth, off-driven for another 2, the latter stroke signalling 50 of the innings after 66 minutes' batting. Saeed Ahmed taking on from the Pavilion end, conceded a brace to Banerji off the second ball and Amarnath crossing over ondrove the Western India States bowler for 3. But immediately after the Hindus lost a most valuable wicket, Amarnath with his total at 28 snicking the fourth delivery of Nissar's very next over into Jehangir Khan's safe hands in the slips. (57-4-28).

Amarnath had batted confidently for his 28 which took him 52 minutes and included one four.

Vijay Merchant joined Banerji and with both the bowlers keeping an invulnerable length scoring appreciably slowed down. Banerji conceded 2 successive maidens to Saeed Ahmed.

At the other end Merchant after playing Nissar's third over of the morning with a dead bat, got a 'free' 2 off the first ball of the next over, to put up 60 after 85 minutes. Banerji after being all at sea with the first 5 deliveries of the next over from Saeed Ahmed straight-drove the sixth to the sight screen for 3.

First Bowling Change

At this stage Wazir Ali rung the first bowling change of the day, bringing on Mazhar Mahmud in place of Nissar from the Churchgate end, after the latter had bowled 4.2 overs for 11 runs and one wicket. But the Punjab University speed-merchant opened shakily, Banerji getting a 2 off his fourth delivery and a pull to the square-leg boundary off the sixth the last stroke putting up 70, after 98 minutes' batting. The Jamnagar bat followed up by off driving the second ball of Mazhar's next over to the ropes. Three minutes later Vijay pulling Saeed Ahmed to the square-leg boundary signalled 80 after 101 minutes.

Nissar's Deadly Over

Mazhar Mahmud had started shakily and was proving costly, his first 2 overs yielding 12 runs, and Wazir now brought on Nissar again from the Churchgate end for his second spell of the morning. The change met with immediate and brilliant success. Banerji facing the Muslim speed-merchant snicked his second delivery into Jehangir Khan's hands in the slips (80—5—17) and C. S. Naidu who replaced Banerji mistimed the fifth ball of the same over for Mushtaque Ali to bring off a well-judged catch at mid-on (80—6—0).

Jagdale now joined Vijay Merchant, and immediately after Amir Elahi relieved Saeed Ahmed from the Pavilion end, after the latter had bowled 7 overs, with 4 maidens, for 11 runs. The Northern India slow-spinner opened with a maiden to Jagdale, but the latter square-cut the very first ball of Amir Elahi's next over grandly to the ropes.

At this stage Wazir Ali brought on Saeed Ahmed in place of Nissar from the Churchgate end, after the latter had in his second spell of the morning, bowled 3 overs for 5 runs and two wickets. After Saeed had bowled a maiden to Vijay, Jagdale flashed out and lifting the first ball of Amir Elahi's next over to the off boundary to signal 90 after. 131 minutes' batting, the C. I. bat pulled the very next ball to square-leg for another 4. A couple of braces by both batsmen from the same over took the total to 99 and Vijay straight driving the second ball of Saeed Ahmed's next over to the sight screen hoisted the first century after the innings had lasted 161 minutes, amidst deafening applause from the crowd which had now swollen to over 30,000.

Vijay's Courageous Innings

A spate of singles followed and Merchant cutting Saeed Ahmed in fine style for 2, signalled 110 after 146 minutes. Off the fifth ball of the same over the Umpire negatived an appeal for l.b.w. against Jagdale. At 113 Wazir again brought on Nissar from the Churchgate end, in place of Saeed Ahmed and Merchant greeted the change by straight-driving the fast bowler's first delivery for 2. The Hindus however soon lost another wicket, Jagdale in attempting a big hit off Amir Elahi mistimed and Wazir Ali at mid-off brought off a well-anticipated catch. (117-7-17)

Amar Singh joined Merchant and the latter lifting the third ball of Amir Elahi's next over, dangerously past Abbas Khan to the square-leg boundary, saw 120 on board after 165 minutes. But when only 3 runs more had been added, Vijay Merchant, who had hitherto been shaping most confidently throughout, stepped across the fifth delivery of Nissar's 10th over of the day and was declared l.b.w. (123-8-32).

Vijay had batted courageously, in the face of a sensational pre-lunch collapse, for 93 minutes for his most valuable 32, which included three fours.

Rangnekar joined Amar Singh and almost lost his wicket to Nissar's very next delivery, cocking the ball dangerously near Dilawar. The left-hander however soon regained his confidence by getting 2 successive fours off Amir Elahi to hoist 130 after 175 minutes. 7 runs later Saeed Ahmed relieved Amir Elahi from the Pavilion end, after the latter had bowled 9 overs, including 2 maidens for 35 runs and one wicket. Amar Singh greeted the new bowler by getting two lucky twos off him to signal 140 after 182 minutes' batting. The Kathiawari followed up by powerfully driving the very first delivery of Nissar's next over to the ropes. 8 minutes later Amar Singh getting a streaky single off Saeed put up 150 after the innings had lasted 190 minutes. Shortly after Nissar bowling the last over before lunch claimed his 6th. victim when Rangnekar stepped across the last ball before lunch and was declared l.b.w. (155-9-14).

At lunch, the Hindus had scored 155 for 9 in their first venture, Amar Singh was unbeaten with 18.

Nissar has throughout bowled magnificently, his figures for Sunday's pre-lunch period reading.

O.	M.	R.	W.
13	1	32	5

and he has so far taken altogether 6 wickets for 51 runs. With only one wicket remaining the Hindus still require 44 runs to reach their opponents' first innings' total

Hindus All Out For 159

Only three balls from Saeed Ahmed sufficed to round off the Hindus' first innings within a couple of minutes after resumption.

Saeed resuming the Muslim attack to Amar Singh from the Pavilion end saw the Kathiawari cut his very first delivery to the ropes, block the next one and step across the third one to be declared l.b.w. (159—10—22).

Amar Singh's 22 was an enterprising effort, which took him 38 minutes and included 2 fours. The Hindus' first innings terminated within two minutes after lunch, for 159, just 40 runs short of the Muslims' first innings total. Nissar was in deadly form with the ball, capturing 6 wickets for 52 runs.

MUSLIMS BAT AGAIN

With a first innings lead of 40 Wazir Ali sent in Mushtaque Ali and Kadri to open the Muslims' second venture, at 2.1 p.m. to the bowling of Banerji from the Churchgate end, and Amar Singh from the Pavilion end. Banerji opened with a maiden to Mushtaque Ali. Amar Singh taking on from the other end saw Kadri get a brace off his fourth delivery to score the first run of the innings. Crossing over, the Islam Gymkhana bat straight-drove the second ball of Banerji's next over

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Herr von Ribbentrop must now be regarded as the German diplomatic corps(e).

Overheard at the Races on Saturday—

"Have you got the latest score?"

"No."

"I've got it. See you later."

Marx Brothers, please copy.

The gate-money of the C.C.I. must be a load off the Committee's chest.

Dr. Jal Patel, who escorted the hurt Dilawar back to the pavilion, looked like a Lilliputian bringing home the damaged giant.

In Bombay on leave after strenuous training as a soldier is Jit of Kapurthala. He is the greatest living authority in India on bull-fighting, and at one time could count among his friends some of the greatest matadors of Spain.

Watching the cricket must be reminding him of those days in Spain, with the appeals of Dilawar as a faint echo of that now far-off cry of "Viva! Viva."

This final match is like Inspector Wade. You never know what's going to happen to-morrow.

There is no Indian Prince in any of the cricket side this year. The Chamber of Princes ought to consult the Viceroy on this point and must ask for a suitable safeguard clause in the revised Government of India Act. But only after the War, of course.

Recruitment In Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, Nov. 25.

That recruitment to the Kapurthala State Forces shall in future be made without any distinction or restrictions as to class or creed, is the important announcement made by H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

Kapurthala State subjects shall be given preference over others.—United Press.

Punjab Ban On M. N. Roy

Satyapal Gives Notice Of Adjournment In Assembly To-day

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

An order prohibiting his entry into the Punjab was served on Mr. M. N. Roy yesterday at Saharanpur while entraining for Lahore. Mr. Roy sent telegrams to Dr. Satyapal and Sheikh Sirajuddin Piracha to this effect, which were received here early morning.

A vast crowd of youngmen and others which waited at the railway station to receive Mr. Roy was disappointed, and a protest meeting was held on the lawn outside the station and Government's action condemned.

Dr. Satyapal has given notice of an adjournment motion for tomorrow's sitting of the Punjab Assembly to discuss the matter.—United Press.

M. N. ROY ON PUNJAB BAN ON HIS ENTRY

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 26.

Mr. M. N. Roy, in a statement regarding the prohibitory order of the Punjab Government, says:—

"I was invited not for public functions but to visit friends on their request. It was naturally desired by public workers that I should address some meetings and visit some important places.

"A notice was served on me at midnight at Sanaranpur. It was issued on November 7. Why was it not served earlier, so that I might have been spared the trouble and expense? The ground of the order is imaginary and fantastic. I am suspected of having acted and being on the point of acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety. It is news to me. The secret service claims more knowledge about my activities than myself."

Concluding Mr. Roy hopes that restriction of "peaceful and legitimate activity" in the Province would be stopped by the Punjab Government.—United Press.

Under the auspices of the Hyderabad Iqbal Society the centenary of the death of Mojahid Azam Allama Jamaluddin Afghani, a well-known advocate of Pan-Islamism, will be celebrated on 1st December under the President of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung. The Allama died in 1838 and was widely known in Europe and in Islamic countries. His Pan-Islamic teachings were widely known.

Tricolour, An Emblem Of Non-Violence

Sardar's Call For Unity: "Be Prepared For Freedom's Struggle"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"It is the duty of every Indian to be vigilant all the 24 hours of the day so that when the country's call comes, no one will be found wanting and the Sikh, Hindu, and the Muslim will be united under the nation's banner to fight for the country's freedom".

With these words, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel unfurled the National Flag at the Congress House this morning, in the presence of a large number of citizens.

EMBLEM OF UNITY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who addressed the volunteers later said that the tricolour was the emblem of the nation's unity. A large number of Muslims had stood shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren under the Nation's banner in the past. He hoped many more Muslims would respond in future when the country's call came.

Desha Sevikas in saffron saris and the corps of the National Guards stood to attention as the Sardar unfurled the flag. The function which is generally held on the terrace of the Congress House had been arranged to-day in the compound in view of the large attendance. It was after a lapse of several months that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the volunteers at a flag salutation ceremony to-day.

TRICOLOUR & NON-VIOLENCE

Addressing the volunteers Sardar Vallabhbhai said that the flag to which they were paying homage was different from the banners of the other nations. While the tricolour had brought about unity without the use of violence, the banners of the other nations signified unity achieved by means of force. Non-violence was always the emblem of the national flag of India. The history of this banner was a brief one, spread over a period of 20 years. But during this time millions of Indians had united under it and put in tremendous sacrifice in the name of the motherland. He was confident that in future many more would prepare themselves for such sacrifices.

It was true, said the Sardar, that a number of Indians were unwilling to accept the tri-colour. It was not the intention of those who paid homage to the tri-colour to resort to force with a view to make others recognise the National Flag.

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF HEART.

"It is the duty of every Congress man and woman" continued the Sardar "to work in the direction of bringing about a change of heart amongst those who dislike the tri-colour."

Referring to the crisis through which the world was passing, the Sardar said:—"We do not know if humanity will survive this carnage. It is at this juncture that mankind will know the value of Ahimsa which has been emphasised day in and day out by Gandhiji".

The duty of every Indian at present, concluded the Sardar was to work for unity and keep himself in absolute readiness.

Referring to the Allahabad University incident, Mr. Bhulabhai congratulated the students for having upheld the prestige of the National banner.

FORWARD BLOC TO GO FORWARD

Subhas Bose's Exhortation To Leftists

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

"We of the Left have decided that the resignation of the Congress Ministries must be followed to its logical conclusion," declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the All-India Forward Bloc, on the occasion of opening the new office where the All-India and Provincial Offices of the Forward Bloc as also the office of the Forward Bloc Weekly Journal would be located.

He added: "We are not in the confidence of the Working Committee and it is hazardous to predict what the Working Committee or Mahatma Gandhi will decide on. We hope against hope that they would rise to the occasion and give a proper lead, but there are indications which lead us to nurse the apprehension that they will not.

"We are considering our duty, if that apprehension materialises and it is the opinion of all genuine Leftists in the country that in the event of the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi failing us, we shall endeavour to do our duty at this crisis and with whatever resources that we have at our command we will go forward to the goal of India's freedom."—United Press.

CONGRESS & MUSLIM GRIEVANCES

Jawaharlal's Counter-Proposal To Bengal Premier

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

With reference to the challenge thrown by the Bengal Premier, Hon. Mr. ' Fazlul Huq, regarding the alleged Muslim grievances in Congress-Governed Provinces and its subsequent acceptance by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood, that further correspondence between them has taken place of late.

Pandit Nehru is reported to have suggested that instead of visiting places direct as proposed by Hon. Fazlul Huq, first of all a charge sheet should be drawn by the Bengal Premier against the Congress Ministries which should be submitted to the Ministers concerned and also to the present Administrators of those provinces for report thereon.

After this is over, if necessary, the places concerned might be visited by both Pandit Nehru and Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, together. Hon. Mr. Huq, however, is understood to have not favoured the idea of referring the complaints either to the Ex-Ministers or to the present Administrators of those provinces inasmuch as both parties were concerned themselves on the issues involved by their past conduct and attitude.—United Press.

Fellowship For Dr. D. N. Majumdar

LUCKNOW, Nov. 25.

Dr. D. N. Majumdar of the Lucknow University has been offered a Fellowship by the North-Western University to carry on a prolonged investigation on the problem of acculturation in collaboration with Prof. Melville Herskovits.—United Press.

Motasingh Released

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 25.

Sardar Motasingh, of village Behbalpur, who was arrested on return from New Zealand and lodged in the Lahore Fort two months ago, has been released.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE JUG OF DEATH

WELL, INSPECTOR WADE, I HOPE YOU AN' INSPECTOR DONAVAN WILL BE COMIN' HERE OFTEN!
WE'LL STAY LONGER NEXT TIME!
COMING, DON?
MAY'S GYMNASI
OFF
WHAT'S TH' RUSH?
CANELLI AND TARPO - THEY JUST LEFT....
THERE THEY ARE, SITTING IN A BOOTH.....
LOOK, JIM/ TH' NEXT ONE'S EMPTY/
Ye BOO
GRILL
TARPO, I LIKE TH'WAY YOU HANDLE YOUR DUKES. I GOT A LITTLE BUSINESS PROPOSITION THAT I DON'T WANT NO ONE ELSE TO HEAR/
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Printed and Published for the Bo mbay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.